THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
(WEEKLY.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Weekly Journal at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, One Dollar for six months; fifty Cents for Three Months.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Never, in the history of American politics, has the good old State of North Carolina, one of the original thirteen States, been canvassed with more of ability, self-abnegation and untiring zeal, than has been the case during the present campaign now so rapidly drawing to a close. It is not alone on the field of battle, or in the councils of a nation, that the true patriotism shines forth, but in every instance where the rights as well as the liberties of a people are in danger. In this contest, in this state, the struggle has not been simply for office or for party ascendancy, but it has been on behalf of the people and against a horde of officials who, having been secure in place and power for so many years past, have grown bolder and more exacting day by day, until their aggressions on the constitutional rights of a free people have aroused the masses from Virginia to South Carolina, and from the mountains to the sea. It is strictly a fight with us between the tax payers and the office holders, between honesty and virtue, intelligence and wealth on the one hand, and corruption and fraud, ignorance and prejudice on the other. In the Radical camp the leaders are those who have grown fat on the spoils of office, and who furnish the brains for the entire machine, while they who do the work at the polls are the masses of ignorant negroes, and with us the bone and sinew of the party, the rank and file of the army, as well as the leaders themselves, are drawn from the people, and are of the people, and with the people, the people who own the property and who pay the taxes which serve to keep the government afloat. This fact is undeniable, and is fully illustrated in the efforts of those who have no private aims to further and no political axes to grind, but who yet, true patriots that they are, set aside the demands of business and social life, and go forth, at their own expense, to fight the hydra-headed corruptionists who have made such headway in our State. Surely such efforts as these, such self-denial, such earnest labor for the good of our State, must result in a grand victory when the opposing hosts shall meet together at the polls on the first Tuesday in next month.

How to Vote at the November Elections.

Six tickets are to be voted at the coming elections, and of course the same number of ballot-boxes will be used at every polling place.

Here are the tickets, arranged according to law:

1. *Electoral Tickets*—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *State Ticket.*—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instructions and Attorney General.

3. *Congressional Ticket.*—Members of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress of the United States.

4. *Legislative Ticket.*—Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

5. *County Tickets.*—County Treasurery Register of Deeds, County Surveyor five County Commisioners, Coroner and Sheriff.

6. *Constitutional Amendment Ticket.* "RATIFICATION."

We beg leave to call especial attention to the ordinance providing for the submission of the amendments to the people at the approaching election. It will be seen that the proper ticket for those who are in favor of the amendments is "RATIFICATION" and not "*Adoption*," as some of our exchanges have it. "Ratification is the word. Let everybody vote "RATIFICATION."

Let the Democrats in every town and village and at every county precinct perfect the organization of the party for the approaching struggle in November. You cannot have too many clubs or too many meetings. The glorious news from Indiana and West Virginia is enough to spur forward the most indifferent to active and unfailing exertions.

There is one duty which every man owes to himself as well as to his party and that is to see that his name is properly entered on the registration books. No matter if you have not changed your residence in the last twelve months or even the last twelve years, you must remember that we have an unscrupulous enemy to deal with and it is therefore wise and safe to see, with your own eyes, that your name is properly entered on the registration books.

Don't take anything for granted but make sure that your name is properly entered on the registration books.

Voice for Civil Liberty—The Habeas Corpus Order

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, 26th May, 1863.

General Order, No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus* tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State.

They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance.

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 00
One Square two weeks..... 1 50
One Square one month..... 2 50
One Square six months..... 10 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.
One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.
Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK.

Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

The Brave Rescue.

A STORY OF CEYLON.

I was an only child, and my father was a widower, so that our actual necessities in that cheap and frugal country, Ceylon, were easily provided for.

Our nearest neighbor was Mr. Forster, a planter, by far wealthier than we were. Now Oswald Foster and I were plighted lovers, but the very idea of an engagement between his only son and the daughter of his embarrassed neighbor was gall and wormwood to Oswald's father—a proud, strong-willed man.

Desirous to efface from Oswald's mind the idea of marrying poor little Ellen Travers, Mr. Foster, with his wife's concurrence, proposed to send his son to Europe, confident that foreign travel and change of scene would soon obliterate from his memory the image of the lonely little girl beside the great tank of Minary. And now a word concerning the tank itself, the name of which, I fear, conveys to the reador but a very inadequate conception of the stupendous reality. The tank of Minary, justly reckoned among the marvels which the island of Ceylon has still to show, is perhaps the grandest of the artificial lakes ever planned by mortal engineer. More than two thousand years passed since, before the Christian era, a Buddhist king bade his subjects toil to erect the massive walls of hewn stone and tough chunam that environ that vast sheet of water, twenty-five miles in circumference.

With the Minary lake, or tank, which lay close to my own home, I had been from childhood familiar, and I dearly loved the mirrorlike expanse of its calm waters, studded with floating islands of the crimson blossomed lotus of India, the red flowers and green leaves of which covered many thousand acres of the surface. Strange fish of brilliant colors glided in glittering shoals through the deep, clear water, rarely disturbed by prow or paddle; bright birds of every size, from the scarlet flamingo to the tiny oriole or the towering adjutant, haunted it; and all around grew in dense profusion the mighty trees and flowering creepers of the virgin forest, whence came at times the complaining cry of the mountain cat, the belling of the deer, the panther's snarl, or the crashing of cane and sapling, as wild elephants forced their way through the trackless recesses of the jungle.

Alligators were very common, snakes plentiful, and the scorpion, the centipede, and the tree leech were often to be met with in the more swampy and tangled tracts of the woodlands.

Oswald was going away, and it would be but very seldom that we were to meet henceforth, since, poor fellow, he was to sail by the Lord Dalhousie, expected at Point de Galle on the thirty-first of the month.

I went with a heavy heart to the spot where we always met. To my surprise I did not at first see him for whom I looked, and begun to fear that he had forgotten to keep his wonted tryst; but, on drawing nearer, I beheld a sight that for the moment froze my very veins with horror, and caused the cry of anguish that rose to my lips to die away. Oswald, lying on the turf among the roots of the gigantic palm tree, seemed to be asleep, overcome, probably, by the unusual heat, while around him was loosely coiled something that resembled a stout rope, curiously streaked with black and orange and white—something that caused the withered leaves and crisp grass to rustle, as it stirred, writhing.

I had never seen a living tic palunga, but I knew at the first glance that the snake before my eyes was no other than a large specimen of that dreaded reptile, which in Ceylon takes the position that in continental India belongs to the cobra, and for the bite of which there is no known remedy. Twice within the last three years laborers on my father's plantation had been brought in dying from the venom of the tic palunga, but in each instance the skill of the native snake charmer had led to the capture of the reptile, and it was not believed that any of this species, rare as well as dangerous, had been left alive in our immediate neighborhood. This, however, was unquestionably a tic palunga, many feet long, and it had wrapped its coils, as though in hideous sport, around Oswald's limbs as he lay there unconscious.

The great flat head of the enormous snake rested on the ground among the flowers and ferns. I could see its eyes, bright as jewels, fixed upon me. It showed, for the moment, however, no particular signs of anger or distrust, but contented itself with quietly contemplating the intruder on its haunts. As I stood gazing on my sleeping lover and the monstrous creature that lay, wakeful, but quiescent, so near to him, all the stories of snakes that I had ever heard or read came crowding in upon my quickened memory.—I knew that the tic palunga, in common with most of the venomous varieties of its race, seldom employed its poison fangs unless when attacked or annoyed; but I also knew that the hardiest elephant hunter of the forests would sooner confront the charge of a herd of incensed tuskers than face the lancelike dart and rancorous bite of this dreaded denizen of the jungle.

The tic palunga, unlike the boa and the python, rarely, if ever, preys upon the larger animals, such as deer or cattle, confining its diet, for the most part, to birds and frogs and lizards. Some capsice, most likely, had caused it to twine a part of its supple convolutions around Oswald as he lay, and so long as he remained asleep and motionless, there was little probability that the serpent would harm him.—My great fear was lest he should awake, and, in awaking, by some hasty movement, arouse the ire of the resistless foe. Oswald was brave and strong, but it was a mockery to speak of strength or courage when so terrible an antagonist was in question.

Suddenly, as if it had been a whisper from Heaven, there came into my mind a thought that promised hope, even in that dire extremity of need.—I had often seen harmless snakes kept tame in colonial households, and was aware of their habits, and of their love for certain kinds of food, and, above all, for milk. Could I but bring to that spot a supply of milk, and place it before Oswald should awake, temptingly near to the tic palunga, all might be well. And yet to desert him—poor fellow!—in such terrible company seemed cruel; yet it was for his sake, and I felt that I must go. Very slowly, then, lest my footsteps should disturb the sleeper or irritate the huge reptile that kept watch beside him, I stole away, and when at a safe distance, flew rather than ran along the forest path.

The nearest European dwelling was Oswald's own home. There were Cingalese huts nearer, no doubt, where dwelt some of Mr. Forster's hired men, but I should not be able to procure what I sought save from the planter's house. At another time I should not have willingly trespassed on the domains of Oswald's father; but this was no occasion for scruple or punctilio. Life and death, as I knew, depended my speed.

There at length rose up before me the milk thorn hedge, the impenetrable thorns of which are useful in keeping out leopard and jackal, which surrounded the planter's homestead; and passing through an open gate, I entered the compound. The first servant that I met, and who lifted his hand to his turban with a polite "Salaam!" and a smile that showed his white teeth between his bearded lips, was a man whom I knew, a Mahratta groom, who had formerly been in my father's service, and whose child I had nursed through an attack of the Ceylon fever.

"Lall Singh!" I gasped out, panting for breath, "do me a kindness for the sake of old bread and salt. Get me some fresh milk quickly, for the love of God, but ask no questions—bhai!"

Something in my tone impressed the Mahratta, for without a word he hurried off, and soon returned bearing a jar of milk and a drinking vessel, or lota, which would contain something less than a pint, and which, at a sign from me, he filled with milk. This very act, slight as it seems, was no small compliment, for it was doubtless his own drinking cup that Lall Singh was giving me, and should any lip not belonging to one of the pure Hindu descent touch its burnished rim, it would hereafter be unfit for use. However, I scarcely waited to utter a word of thanks, but snatched up the brass lota and darted out.

It may be thought singular that I had not given the alarm to the household at Mr. Forster's plantation; but I had resolved that I would not, if I could do my errand unquestioned, create a turmoil which might bring about me the very evil against which I was striving. Oswald's mother and sisters loved him, but their nerves were not the strongest, and their outcries, had they heard the news, would have had the effect of summoning a score of servants and coolies, and to seal Oswald's fate by sending a noisy posse of volunteers to the place where he lay at the snake's mercy.

As on winged feet, yet carrying the precious draught of milk with jealous care, I hurried back to the spot where, at the foot of the huge talipot tree, lay Oswald, yet asleep. The snake, however, as though uneasy, was beginning to stir. Its monstrous head wagged slowly from side to side among the white wild flowers, and its slender tongue protruded from between its grim jaws. But I was in time, and I poured the milk, or rather a portion of it, on the ground, so that a long trail should lead to the spot where I sat down the brass drinking cup, with what of its contents remained, and was careful to avoid, by any abrupt gesture, incensing the tic palunga.

Then came a minute or two of agonized expectancy, and then, to my great joy I saw the reptile slowly uncoil himself, evidently making for the milk. First one wreath and then another of the snake's limber length was untwined, and the great serpent, brushing through the forest grass and flowers, stooped its broad head to drink. As I saw Oswald thus freed and the unsuspecting foe draw further away from the place where he reposed, I felt the strength that had hitherto supported me suddenly become weakness. My nerves being no longer braced by the sense of Oswald's mortal peril, the instinctive terror and disgust which I had from childhood felt for the serpent tribe overpowered me, and I grew weak, and could scarcely stand and scarcely see.

What was this before my dim eyes? The well known porch of the Dutch colonist's summer house, overgrown by trailing creepers, and all but choked by tall weeds. Mechanically I entered, and sitting down on a mouldering wooden seat, once decked with silken cushions and goldleaf, I gradually regained the physical strength which had deserted me, and with it the capacity for thought. It is curious how, in such cases of extreme exhaustion, the benumbed mind slowly resumes some abandoned train of thought, and thus it was with me. By degrees I remembered Oswald's danger, my own efforts to save him, and—

What was that rustling among the stems and leaves and buds of the luxurant plants that festooned the shattered windows of the summer house in all the rank profusion of their tropical growth? Surely—surely not the rippling, undulating motion with which a huge snake drags himself in the brake and jungle grass! Yes; my fears were but too true, for there in the open window space—the broken trelliswork of which had been replaced by wild vines and dangling orchards—appeared, at a height of six or eight feet above the ground, the hideous head of the serpant that had lately menaced Oswald and now confronted me.

And then it flashed upon me that this deserted kiosk was probably the reptile's actual home, and that, as though in the very irony of terror, I had ventured to intrude into the lair of the terrible creature from the sight of which I had—once that Oswald's safety seemed assured—reeled dizzily away. I had often heard of the strange taste which snakes evince for an abandoned human dwelling, and how frequently they haunt the outbuildings of Europeans' abodes and the huts of the natives, and yet here had I rashly strayed into the lurking place of the deadliest guardian of the Ceylon jungle.

That the snake was perturbed there could be no doubt. It curved its graceful neck like that of a swan, and hissed sightly, while its broad jaws partly opened. I fancied that I could see the curved poison fangs more to be dreaded than ever was Malay creese or Moorish dagger—while the bright eyes glittered ominously. One wild, piercing shriek I could not repress; and then the futility of resistance or of flight forced itself upon me, and I stood, motionless as a marble of embodied fear, gazing at the emeraedine eyes fixed with so pitiless a stare on mine. The subtle, suffocating odor which large serpents exhale, when angry, reached me; but already I gave myself for lost, and waited passive till the tic palunga should make his fatal dart.

The sibilant noise from the snake's half-shut jaws had grown louder, and the bright, baleful eyes more menacing, while the grim head towered high aloft, ready to strike, when suddenly something bright flashed through the flowering bines of the creeping plant, and the snake's hideous head and lithe body disappeared as if by magic. Then followed the sounds of a fierce struggle, repeated blows, trampling feet, and snapping boughs, and the accents of human voices; and then Oswald came leaping throug the doorway, me took in his arms, and bore me out into the broad light of day where lay—writhing yet—the carcass of the snake, hewn through by the sharp cutting ax which Oswald still grasped in his right hand.

"Shabash!" exclaimed Lall Singh, whose swarthy face gleamed with plight as he spurned the body of the vanquished reptile. "It was well that the first blow went home, or it would have fared but badly with the young sahib when his accursed slayer of men turned on him. Wah! I'd sooner have a tiger."

To Lall Singh I was, indeed, in no slight degree indebted for my safety. Convinced, from the agitation of my manner, that something was wrong, he had followed me, and was in the act of arousing Oswald from his slumber when the piercing shriek which fear had wrung from me re-echoed through the woods and called attention to the imminence of the peril. Then Oswald had snatched up one of the keen, short axes which the native woodcutters had left sticking in a tree trunk, and had been fortunate enough to disable the snake at the first blow.

My story is now told, and I have only to add that I was overwhelmed with praises and caresses by the Forster family—hitherto so cold—and that on the following day Mr. Forster himself rode over to my father's house to entreat Mr. Travers, from whom he had of late been estranged, to accept his renewed friendship, and to ask for my hand on behalf of his son. Oswald lost his passage on boar the homeward bound steamer that was to touch at Point de Galle; and when he did visit Europe, he took with him Ellen Travers as his wife.

We have long been happily settled—far from tropic jungles and their dangerous habitants—but never has either my husband or myself forgotten those fewminstants of bitter anguish and alarm beside the tank of Minary.

South Carolina

On Wednesday night, in New York, there was a great public meeting to hear what Parke Godwin had to say about the political "situation." He made a lucid statement and a powerful argument why the nation should elect Tilden, and thus get rid of Radicalism, and reform the Government. After he concluded, Judge Thomas J. Mackay, of the Circuit Court of South Carolina, was called out and introduced to the audience. He was warmly received, and made a speech, which is noticed as follows by the *World* reporter:

"After speaking at great length on the past and present condition of South Carolina, Judge Mackay said that the people of his State were determined to throw off the oppressive yoke which they had borne for the past seven years. [Cheers.] "We are carrying the flag of the Union, and consider ourselves good and loyal American citizens. [Cheers.] We mean to stand firm in our effort to free ourselves from the abuses heaped upon us by corrupt rule, but we mean to accomplish this by the ballot and not by the sword. [Cheers.] Since the close of the war we have greatly suffered from the present pernicious government. At that time the population of South Carolina was 700,000, composed of about 460,000 blacks and 279,000 whites. In July, 1868, the debt of the State was $5,000,000, and in six years it had increased to $20,000,000. The public printing alone one year cost $300,000. The whole taxable property did not amount to over $130,000,000, from which the Republicans extracted $2,000,000 yearly. All the work of the Legislature could be completed in thirty days, but the session is extended over 100 days, costing each year $612,000. The system of taxation in the State amounted to nothing short of confiscation of property. ["Shame!"] Columbia, the capital of the State, has a tax of 2½ per cent., while the bank-rate of interest is from eighteen to thirty per cent., owing to the great risk of making any kind of investment. We cannot draw capital from the great North in exchange for the products of the State, now wasting for the want of a proper market. There are, out of 16,000,000 acres of arable land, only 3,000,000 acres under cultivation, owing to the high rate of interest and the vicious system of government.—The only class of persons who have done well in South Carolina are the carpet-baggers and the office-holders—the latter grow richer as the Government grows more corrupt [laughter,] and are likely to do so until they are wiped out at the coming election." [Applause.] The speaker then referred to the nomination of General Wade Hampton for Governor of South Carolina, who, he said, was free from political taint, as were the other Democratic candidates for office. They intended to do their duty, and had dared to face their Republican enemies even in spite of the bayonet. [Cheers.]

Judge J. T. Mackey's Sentiments.

This from the Columbia Register:

Question—Judge, what is your opinion concerning Chamberlain's proclamation?

Judge M—I know and he knows it is unconstitutional and void, and therefore cannot stand.

Q—But, Judge, suppose we are, as members of a rifle club, arrested for drilling?

Judge—If any member of a rifle club is arrested in my circuit on that account, I will direct his immediate discharge and order the arrest of the arresting officer.

Bystander—Well, Judge, we will drill on your responsibility; and if we are arrested, will apply to be brought before you.

Judge—Every Judge in the State, except Wiggin (and he has not been heard from) has expressed the same opinion as myself.

Bystander—But we may be brought before Judge Carpenter?

Judge—Judge Carpenter thinks exactly as I do in regard to the matter.

Bystander—Well, Judge, what do you think of Corbin's statement?

Judge—It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

Judge M. gave it as his opinion that Chamberlain is engaged in a bold conspiracy. He closed with this remark: "If I were in command of a rifle club, I would make Chamberlain withdraw his proclamation by 10 o'clock tomorrow."

"My God," said a northern man in Fayetteville the other night after hearing Canaday speak, "what is North Carolina coming to when it is possible for such a man as that even to aspire to Congress?"

A PRINTER'S POEM.

TO MISS CATHARINE J——, OF U. T. K.

An S A now I mean to write,
2 you, sweet K T J,
The girl without a ||,
The belle of U T K.

I 1 der if you got the 1
I wrote to you B 4,
I sailed in the R K D A,
& sent by L N Moore.

My M T head will scarce conceive
1 calm I D A bright,
But S T miles from you I must
M~~this chance to write.

& 1st, should N E N V U,
B E Z mind it not,
If any friendship show, B sure
They shall not be forgot.

But friends and foes alike D K,
As U may plainly C
In every funeral R A,
Our uncle's L E ?.

From virtue never D V 8,
Her influence B 9
Alike induces 10derness
Or 40tude divine.

& if you cannot cut a —,
Or cause an!,
I hope U'll put a.
2 1?.

R U for an Xation 2
My cousin, heart and ☞?
He offers in a ¶
A $ broad of land.

He says he loves U to X S,
U're vir uous and Y's
In X L N C U X L
All others in his I's.

This S A until U I C,
I pray you to X Q's
& do not burn in F I G
My quaint and wayward muse.

Now, fare U well, dear K T J,
I trust that U R true,
When this U C, then U can say
An S A I O U.

From the 'outhern Home.

W. W. Holden.

This extraordinay individual denies the statement of Rev. Mr. Bailey, which it seems Mr. B. has made to more than one in the last few years. Mr. Ralley had no earthly motive for traducing Holden. The latter could not admit the truth of his confession without seriously compromising Grant and his administration. Within the last few days, evidence has been furnished confirming Holden's confession to Mr. Bailey. Chamberlaim is now playing the same role in South Carolina that Holden did in our own State. He has started out as Holden did with a Proclamation declaring certain counties in a state of insurrection and ordering the insurrectionary bodies to disband. Thus did Holden in regard to Caswell and Alamance. Chamberlan will follow up this with the same violent measures which Holden employed. Now, how does it happen that the reformed thief acts just as Holden did? Is it not plain that Chamberlain got his programme at Washington, where Holden said in his confession that he got his? The conduct of Chamberlain is an incidental proof that Holden told Mr Bailey the truth, when he said that the Kirk War was planned in Washington in the interests of the Radical party. The deposed Governor now denies that he made such a confession. But he also denies that he took bribes and Deweese and Hugh L. Pike, both Radicals, and his intimate cronies, while the stealing was going on, say that he was repeatedly bribed. Deweese was a member of Congress during Holden's administration. Pike was the editor of the *Standard* at Raleigh, and author of the phrase "Lofty on the Castalian." Here is what Pike said:

"I hereby *swear* that I am knowing to the fact that W. W. Holden did in the year 1869, receive $2,000 (twenty five thousand dollars) in North Carolina bonds, for giving his signature to a certain act."—Horace L. Pike, May 3rd, 1870.

A brite taker will not hesitate to lie besides. Holden is editing a paper, miscalled, the *Constitution*, which is just as full of falsehoods and malignity, as some of the great religious newspapers of the North. If any truth of a political character is published in the *Constitution*, we venture the assertion that it has escaped the editor's eye.

The Indiana Gerrymander.

It may have doubtless puzzled many of our readers to understand how the Indiana Republicans managed to elect nine out of the thiarteen Congressmen from that State, with a majority of over six thousand in the popular vote against them. The News and Courier says the detailed returns of the election in the several Congressional Districts show how effectually the infamous arrangment of those Districts by the Republican Legislature has stifled the voice of the people. These are the figures that tell the tale:

4th District....	405	1st District....	1,510
5th District....	2,736	2d District....	5,779
6th District....	1,657	3d District....	5,491
7th District....	2,334	12th District....	6,015
8th District....	270		
9th District....	699	Total.....	18,795
10th District....	600	Total Republican majority.....	12,539
11th District....	2,476		
13th District....	2,853	Net Democratic majority.....	6,186
Total.....	12,539		

It will be seen that in the four districts carried by the Democrats their majority aggregates 18,723, whilst the nine districts carried by the Republicans give only an aggregate majority of 12,539, giving the Democrats a majority in the State, on the Congressional vote, of 6,186, despite the fact that they secured less than one-third of the Congressmen. The Indianapolis Sentinel makes the point that, under the present apportionment laws of Indiana, the Democrats must have a majority of 17,000 of the popular vote in order to control the Legislature and have a majority of the Congressmen. This is the kind of recognition of the rights of the majority that calls itself "Republicanism" in the Centennial year of American Independence.

The rifle clubs in South Carolina, which Gov. Chamberlain has outlawed, have been officially recognized by him again and again. To one of them he presented, in the name of the State, a silken banner, borne by that company in the pageant at Bunker Hill. When Chamberlain came to Charleston last summer he was escorted by the Columbia Rifle Clubs. On the 28th of June he rode through the streets of Charleston at the head of the rifle clubs of South Carolina and Georgia, accompanied by similar companies from New York and Boston, and at night he broke bread with those rifle clubs as their distinguished guest.

THE ELECTION LAW.

ACT OF 1871-72, (BATTLE'S REVISAL, CHAP. 52,) AS AMENDED BY ACT OF 1874-75.

3. There shall be an election held for the following officers, Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six:

First, Governor; second, Lieutenant-Governor; third Secretary of State; fourth, Auditor; fifth, Treasurer; sixth, Superintendent of Public Instruction; seventh, Attorney-General; eighth, members of Congress in the several districts; ninth, members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; tenth, a county treasurer; eleventh, a register of deeds; twelfth, county surveyor; thirteenth, five county commissioners; fourteenth, a coroner; fifteenth, a sheriff, for their respective counties.

4. The county commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the court house thereof, but there shall be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three housand inhabitants.

5. The Secretary of State shall, on or prior to the first Monday of September, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, provide for and forward to the commissioners of counties, on their requisition, suitable registration books, when needed, for each election precinct as established heretofore, and for any new precincts which may be established under the last section.

6. If the commissioners of counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

7. The commissioners of counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of October, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one justice of the peace for each election precinct, who shall act as registrar of voters for such precinct; and when for any cause there are not enough justices of the peace to have one at each precinct, the commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said commissioner shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the court house door, immediately after such appointment, and shall cause a notice to be served upon said persons by the Sheriff.

Provided, That any person who is a candidate for office shall not act as registrar,

8. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sundays excepted) from the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, up to and including the day preceding the first Tuesday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, keep open said book for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

9. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election, and no certificates of registration shall be given.

10. It shall be the duty of the registrar and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., till the hour of five o'clock, P. M., when and where the said books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books. In case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite to the name of the person so objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he, together with said judges of election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered, or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this chapter, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

11. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of October, 1876, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible, from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township, who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the register of deeds for safe keeping.—And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election, as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

Provided, That any person who is a candidate for office shall not act as judge or inspector of election.

12. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath; "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and *bona fide* resident of —— township. So help me God."

13. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

14. On the day of election any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person, who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

16. The polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, and who shall not be challenged and rejected, shall hand in his ballots to the judges who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.

17. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration books for their respective precincts with the register of deeds of their respective counties.

18. The State officers, viz: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of Congress for their respective districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts shall be voted for on one ballot. The county officers for the respective counties, viz: treasurer, register of deeds, surveyor, five commissioners, coroner and sheriff, shall be voted for on one ballot. The ballots shall be on white paper, and may be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, and without device.

19. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their respective counties four ballot-boxes, one for each class of officers to be voted for as prescribed in the preceding section, in which to deposit the ballots for such officers respectively. Each of said boxes shall have an opening through the lid of sufficient size to admit a single folded ballot and no more. The said ballot-boxes shall be kept by the judges of election for the use of their several election precincts respectively. And said judges of election, before the voting begins, shall carefully examine the ballot boxes and see that there is nothing in them.

20. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend, shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballots, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as county officers, members of the House of Representatives and senators, where the senatorial district consists of but one county, are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, (should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected.) And if for any cause the return of any precinct be not in by three o'clock, P. M., on that day, then and in that case the commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared, and in the meantime they shall direct the sheriff or one of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officers with the vote of his precinct. When the commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the court-house door, of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereafter file with the register of deeds and with the sheriff of their county, or in case there be no sheriff, with the coroner, a certified statement of the same: *Provided*, the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make their returns. The commissioners shall also file with the register of deeds the returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book, and three cents for each new name registered.

29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this chapter, for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court.

30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud, register or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters, or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take the oath prescribed for voters in section twelve or fifteen of this chapter, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

32. The Secretary of State shall, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, furnish the County Commissioners of each county with a sufficient number of copies of this chapter to supply each county commissioner, register of deeds, sheriff, registrar of voters and judges of election with one copy thereof.

ACT OF 1875-76.

12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso are hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

ACT OF 1874-75.

5. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, except as to the time of holding the same, as are prescribed in chapter fifty-two, Battle's Revisal, entitled "General Assembly," and in chapter one hundred and thirty-two, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act concerning elections in this State," ratified fourteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted.

6. That officers whose terms of office would expire did the election occur on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, are hereby authorized and directed to hold over in the same until their successors in office are elected and qualified under this act.

7. That the Secretary of State shall furnish the county commissioners of each of the counties of the State with copies of this bill, whose duty it shall be to advertise the same at the court-house door of their respective counties and at each of the voting precincts of the townships for three months before the said day of election.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance Club."

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be a president,—vice-presidents, secretary and a working committee of — members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced.

ART. 3. The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the club, and one-third of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the — Saturday in every month.

ART. 5. Any male citizen of the vic

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthpiece of the people, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the State.

For President:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF PITT.

For Secretary of State:
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Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
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Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors.

1st District—LOUIS C. LATHAM, of Pitt.
2d " JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
3d " JAS. C. McRAE, of Cumberland.
4th " F. H. BUSBEE, of Wake.
5th " F. C. ROBBINS, of Davidson.
6th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
7th " W. B. GLENN, of Yadkin.
8th " ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT:
JESSE J. YEATES,
Of Hertford.

THIRD DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Iredell

EIGHTH DISTRICT:
ROBERT B. VANCE,
Of Buncombe.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of

THE OBSERVER,

a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville OBSERVER and the Wilmington JOURNAL, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the OBSERVER and the JOURNAL in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the OBSERVER now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information necessary to the formation of their opinions—to publish all "the news;" and their purpose is to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that "the old OBSERVER" won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of THE OBSERVER, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Observer, one year.....$8 00
Daily Observer, six months..... 4 00
Weekly Observer, one year..... 2 00
Weekly Observer, six months... 1 00

All communications should be addressed, until further notice, to

W. L. SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The Democratic County Executive Committee were authorized by the County Convention to nominate a county ticket, should it be considered advisable. Believing the necessity for such a ticket to be imperative, and that the good government of the county requires it, we have made the following nominations:

For the Senate, New Hanover and Pender—David G. Worth.
For the House of Commons—John W. Dunham, E. L. Pearce.
For Sheriff—Owen Fennell.
For Register of Deeds-Jno. D. Love.
For County Treasurer-Berry Gleaves
For Coroner—H. A. Bagg.
For Surveyor—John K. Brown.
For County Commissioners—Alfred Martin, G. W. Williams, James Madden, H. Vollers, David S. Sanders.

We do not hesitate to declare this ticket worthy of the earnest support of every voter in the county. The names are a guarantee of good, honest, prudent management of county affairs, and we earnestly appeal to every voter, white and colored, to support them. We are all alike interested in our home affairs, and should use every effort to place our county under the control of men who will administer the government fairly and economically, and with equal justice to every citizen. We ask the voters to look at this matter candidly, and to elect this ticket. We have made it worthy of your support. Will you refuse to confirm it on the day of election? We trust not. It appeals to your judgment, your duty, your honor.

For the committee.

C. H. ROBINSON, Chm'n.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

A significant evidence of discouragement in the Presidential race on the part of the Republicans, says the Boston *Post*, is the desperate earnestness with which they have taken to ciphering upon the Congressional probabilities since the October elections. Their journals act as consolers in a mild way by constantly reiterating that if the Democrats succeed in electing their Executive, the Republicans are sure to have a working majority in the Senate, with a fair prospect of also capturing the House. It may be cruel to carry the attack upon the retreating Radicals into what they vainly imagine is their Gibralter, but there is no rashness in it and they have invited the assault. The people are marching irresistibly onward, determined to carry every salient point and remove from power those who have so grossly abused their advantages of position. It is almost as certain that the Senate of the United States will become Democratic during the next Administration as it is that the Republic will continue, and this the figures plainly prove. The present Senate shows the following distribution: Republicans 44, Democrats 29, and one vacancy. There are 27 Republicans and 19 Democrats to hold over March 4, 1877, while the following Republican States either have chosen or are to choose successors to the out going Senators: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, (doubtful), Wisconsin, Illinois and Colorado (2). The Democratic States are Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, New Jersey, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, (2) and Louisiana (2). This gives in the Forty-Fifth Congress 41 Republicans and 25 Democrats. In 1879 there will be another distribution. In the place of outgoing Republicans the following States, in all human probability, will return Democrats: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, (Morton), New York (Conkling,) South Carolina (Patterson), and Oregon. Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and North Carolina will fill Democratic vacancies with Democrats. The Republican Senators from California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio (Sherman,) Pennsylvania (Cameron), Vermont, Wisconsin and Nevada, whose terms expire then, will probably be for the most part succeeded by men of their own political complexion. But at the lowest calculation there will be a Democratic majority in the Senate twice as large as the Republicans have there now.

The calculations of the Republicans have gone even more widely astray on the prospective composition of the House for the next two years. Our Sunday cotemporary, the Gazette, looks forword to victory in the lower branch of the National Legislature, on the strength of the Congressional gains made by the party in Ohio and the gerrymandered districts in Indiana. But the calculation is based on an estimate of only sixty Democaatic majority in the present House, while the official figures, counting the Independents as Democrats or Republicans, according to the party with which they usually vote, is 181 of the former and 111 of the latter, leaving a round Democratic majority of 70 to reduce below a minimum. All the Republican estimates assume their gains in a ratio proportionate to Indiana in other States, and notably in Massachusetts, where the Democracy stand as good a chance to gain a Congressman as to lose one. Pennsylvania and Illinois are also set down for similar wonderful gains, but the attitude of the Germans in the latter State will protect the Democrats from the inroads which the Republicans hope to make in their delegation. The New York Evening *Post* gives a very elaborate table of estimates and comparisons, allowing the Democrats their undisputed own grudgingly, and claiming for the other side gains which the results will not confirm, and the best it can show, even on a paper basis, is 145 Republicans to 148 Democrats. This has to include an estimate of gain in Wisconsin, where the returns will show Republican loss, if there is any change. The Democrats, however, must not throw any districts away, in reliance upon their present strength. The Republicans are desperate. They know the Presidency is lost to them, and they will work without scruple or fatigue to secure the Congress. Let the Reform ranks maintain their unbroken front and march to victory all along the line.

WHAT THE RADICALS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE REV MR. BAILEY.

We copy the following article, says the Pee Dee *Courier*, from the *Spirit of the South*, as a specimen of the kind of editorials which of late appear in that partizan sheet. Are the editors of that paper mad, drunk or crazy? We ask our readers, if they every read as gross an attack upon any man, especially a minister of the gospel in good standing in his own church and honored with a position so elevated as the principal editor of its church organ?

Mr. Bailey, as it will be seen in another column, communicated the revelations Holden made to him a year ago to Dr. Andrews of Shelby.

The effort to compare Holden's veracity with Bailey's is preposterous. Holden has been convicted of perjury, and his testimony would have no weight in any court of the State. He has been denounced in this county by such men as Gen. Dockery and Col. O. H. Dockery, and the General in his day repeatedly said that Holden was the biggest liar in the State.

Holden has been a Methodist, an Episcopalian and is now a Baptist, and we fear that in none of these churches was he clean of sin.

What does the *Spirit of the South* expect to accomplish by such an abusive article? But it is only carrying out the example set by the leaders of its party. Bob Ingersoll attacks christianity in a wholesale manner. Blaine denounced one of the leading churches and Hargrove, Republican candidate for Attorney General in this State, has made a gross attack on the Methodist denomination, and here comes this vile paper, misnamed *Spirit of the South*, for *Spirit of the Devil*, with a libelous article on one of the leading ministers of the Baptist church. All of this is done for party. It seems they, the Republicans, are willing to see all of the churches go down for their party.

Mr. Bailey needs no defence and corroboration of his word, but we are informed that Holden has made the same revelations to several Baptist ministers and they should come out with the information they have in their possession.

We regard the above article as a direct attack upon the whole Baptist denomination, and every lover of christianity.

Mr. Bailey's character and veracity are established; and no man of sense and fairness would deny his statements, which are made in a fair and candid manner. It will be remembered that the Senior editor of the *South* is the Republican candidate for the House of Commons in this county in opposition to Mr. Johnson, who is a Baptist, and in the face of such an article as the above, we ask how can any christian man of any race or party and especially any Baptist, support him, when he publishes such an abusive and slanderous article of one of the most prominent and useful minister of the Baptist church as is the Rev. C. T. Bailey? More, how can any man who lays claim to decency, truth and respectability allow such a vile paper to come into his house. It will do any man's family harm to read such a paper.

We appeal to the people of this county to stop and think before they cast their suffrages for a man to make their laws who possesses such a malicious and vindictive spirit as the above article shows Mr. Terry to possess. Surely no prosperity or happiness, either political or moral, can attend a country whose people are so lost to right and justice, and the christian religion, as to vote for such a man as the Senior editor of the *South*. To do it, members of the Baptist denomination, is to put a higher estimate upon party, the Republican party, than upon your church. You will put party before the church. Church and politics should be distinct, but his paper has assailed your church through one of your leading ministers, and it seems it is your duty to sustain your church by voting such men down, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, rich or poor.

(From the Spirit of the South.)

Preacher Bailey—Make Room for Another Blackguard.

It is with a great deal of regret that we come to notice this infamous blackguard. We have a great deal of deference for the profession to which he belongs, but when one like him throws off the sackcloth, descends into the political arena, and, what is worse, tells a deliberate and a malicious lie, he need not expect any favors at our hands, but to be told boldly and fearlessly of his own infemy. Here is a man, Bailey is the name, who has had a talk with one of the professors of religion in his own church, upon, we will suppose, spiritual matters, with which only God or his agent on earth has to do, who pretends to tell things that occurred during a conversation which took place a long while ago. If C. T. Bailey (we will call him through courtesy Rev. Bailey) knew anything detrimental to the public character of Gov. Holden, why *wait* till now to make it known to the world—*and for political effect?* If this is Christian charity we will not have it. If Bailey is a Christian, a gentleman, or a man of honor, we have no inclination to be considered of the same class. Gov. Holden is not now a candidate for office, but this infernal scoundrel Bailey, a man who expects people to believe him, on account of his sacred character which he abuses, comes and tells an outrageous lie, for political effect. We cannot believe that he did it without any expectation of reward. We don't believe he did it for anything else than for *money*. We ask this foul *scoundrel* how much money the Democrats have paid him for lying—he a preacher of the Gospel, who pretends to teach truth? He has willingly and without the least provocation, put forward his name as a dabbler in politics, to be heralded from one end of this State to the other, as a *reverend gentleman* who has descended so low as to be either a bribed or a malicious liar.

The next thing we expect to hear will be of his nomination for an office by the Democratic party. Perhaps his *brother*, the Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin, will help him. R. A. Shotwell, the convicted K. K., has been rewarded, poor *little* Ben Askew has been rewarded, and now comes the dirty little lying parson Bailey's time. Give him something, Democrats. Do not wait for the hat to be taken around.

Decent people will not think of comparing Gov. Holden with Bailey. Let Bailey sink where he belongs, *down* to the lowest depths of infamy. He will reach it.

MORTON'S PROGNOSTICATION.

With the spirit of prophecy upon him, on opening the Indiana canvass, Senator Morton announced that the loss of Indiana meant the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The Senator was like one of those entranced prophets who see strange visions and utter remarkable truths which they would sometimes like themselves to find false. The mantle of prophecy had fallen upon the grim Senator, and he uttered a truth which, squirm and argue and figure as they will, still stares his party in the face. The whole number of electoral votes is 369; necessary to a choice, 185. The South has 138, taking from these Louisiana and South Carolina, 15 votes, leaves 123. Add to that New York 35, New Jersey 9, Connecticut 6, California 6, and Oregon 3, and we have 182. Indiana, now certain, makes 197, with 12 votes to spare. So that we could afford to lose Mississippi 8, and Florida 4, or California 6, and Oregon 8. So long as Indiana was a doubtful State the result was uncertain, but there is no shadow of uncertainty about it now. When the tide is all setting that way it is a matter of certainty that no Democratic State will be lost. Morton wore the mantle of a prophet in that seance.

CANADAY and CIVIL RIGHTS.

Read This, White Men!

He Eats with Negroes!!

In order that the white men of this district may see what manner of man is the Radical candidate for Congress in this district, we republish the following certificate of Captain Green of the steamer *North State*. If Radicalism does not mean civil rights, and if civil rights does not mean social equality, it will be difficult to say what it does mean. Do the white men of this district wish a man to represent them in Congress who puts himself upon equality with negroes as Mr. Canaday did? Let them answer on the 7th of November.

The following is the certificate of Captain Green, as published in the DAILY JOURNAL 28th July, 1874:

WILMINGTON, N. C.

This certifies that the following persons: W. P. CAMADAY, E. B. Sanders, L. E. Rice, E. M. Shoemaker, E. F. Rosajy, white, G. L. Mabson, G. W. Price, Jas. Lowery, Reuben Maultsby, J. H. Whiteman, J. C. Hill, colored, delegates to the Fayetteville Convention held at that place May 19th, 1874, both white and colored, eat at the same table at the same time and place, on the steamer North State on terms af equality.

T. J. GREEN.

For the Journal.

The Campaign in Sampson—Mr. Stewart's Canvass.

MR. EDITOR:—The County Candidates are now canvassing. The Rev. Mr. J. L. Stewart, the Democratic nominee for the Senate, can so riddle, sift and explain the Canby constitution that the most profound ignoramus can comprehend it, and then he can take the amendments to the military, carpet-bag, buzzard's bay instrument, and explain them *verbatim et literatim*. He is doing efficient service and if his Radical opponent would meet him and open his ears and heart to an honest conviction, he would flee the wrath to come and the Radical camp. But the Radical aspirant can't face the music. He was represented at the speaking in Piney Grove Township in the form of three or four pages of foolscap, and the bearer of it, for some cause, could not read enough of it so as any sane man could understand the purport and meaning thereof. Pobably the pages were so blurred with bad radical ink and the *opaque* thoughts so contaminated by a passionate desire to arouse the political ire of his poor, deluded black brethren, that the bearer, who once claimed to be a Democrat, and who only a few weeks ago set sail under the colors of the "dirty shirt," because somewhat terror struck—a weak headed radical aspirant for a seat in the Legislative branch of the House, up in the galleries, a spectator *pro tem*, on his own expense; his cotemporary in Radical politics didn't want the "nomi-*nashun*," but, as no one else in the party would have it he also thought he would take a seat in the gallery *idem* as his cotemporary. Such is the intelligence of Radicalism on this campaign that it would bother an experienced newspaper reporter to give a correct account of their political, '*polecatical*' harangues. I can't imagine what there is at this late hour to induce a Democrat to turn Radical, when the latter party has stolen almost everything except the name CAROLINA, which of course would be of little use to a Peru or Cape Cod man in Africa or pandemonium.

The honest masses, the working men, want Reform, and they ought to *know* they can't obtain this great boon under Radical rule. A revival of religion was never known to commence in the lower regions, and neither is Satan an expounder of Christianity, neither will the Radical leaders on the National and State tickets give the least *iota* of Reform the honest masses so earnestly and heartily desire. White men, think of the condition of many of your own color in the Eastern counties, where Radicalism has such sway that poor white men, women and children are hired out and let out to negro masters. Think of this the 7th day of November. Meditate well on that portion who affiliate with the Radical party before you cast your votes to keep a party in power that tramples under foot everything sacred, honest and honorable to the white race! March up to the polls in solid and unwavering columns, and cast your ballots for the nominees of the Conservative Democratic party and the Amendments, and rid the country of the corrupt officials who have stolen our substance and desecrated and submerged into bankruptcy almost the entire nation.

W. J. C.

In his early life Samuel J. Tilden was for a time the editor of a newspaper in New York. Many years ago Lucius Robinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was the editor of New York *Sun*. Charles Francis Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was once the editor of a paper in Boston.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Settle as a Bully-Ragger.

A SUPREME COURT JUDGE GRITTING HIS TEETH AND SMAKING HIS FIST IN A PRISONER'S FACE.

A Sample of the Manners of the Gubernatorial Candidate who, Drunk on the Stump, denounces his Democratic hearers as "Ku-Klux Scoundrels and Infernal Fiends of Hell."—Carolinians, is this a fit Man to Control the Destinies of our Grand Commonwealth?

Will Captain Settle come to Caswell and shake his clenched fist again almost in ex-Sheriff Wiley's face, and demand to know if he (Wiley) killed Stephens? Mr. Wiley is one of the cleverest and most upright citizens in the county—he was born and raised a gentleman, and as evidence of the kindness of his heart and the goodness of his nature, we may state that at one time when a caudidate for sheriff he received every vote in the county except one. He made as good an officer as ever served a writ, but his heart was too tender and kind to distress his fellow-beings by selling them out, &c., under the mandates of the law, and the business not suiting him he resigned the office for the more agreeable pursuits of private life. This gentleman was arrested by that infamous wretch and detestable scoundrel Burgin, charged with killing Stephens, his accuser being a notorious negro thief and liar. He was arraigned before the Supreme Court, where there was not a particle of evidence against him, and he proved an alibi by the best men in the county. Mr. Wiley asked and received leave of the court to make a statement, which, of itself, satisfied everybody of the man's innocence except one Captain Judge Settle. Aware of Wiley being a prisoner at the bar, and himself one of the judges, he disgraced his high position by meanly descending from the Supreme Court bench and approaching Mr. Wiley with a grin and gritting teeth, and brandishing his clenched fist almost in Mr. Wiley's face, he asked. "Didn't—you kill—Stephens?" "I did not," was the emphatic reply. "Don't you know who did?" Mr. Wiley—"I do not." Settle—"But didn't you decoy him to that room?" Wiley, (emphatically and firmly)—"I did not, sir."

Think of a Judge of the Supreme Court doing this thing. Now, Judge Pearson was perfectly satisfied of Mr. Wiley's innocence, and really blushed at the indecent and rude behavior of Judge Thomas Settle. We were astonished to hear of such deportment on the part of Judge Settle, and can only account for it upon the supposition that the Judge carried a level quart of John Barleycorn on his judicial stomach. Be this as it may, let the voters of Caswell remember the Judge's rude behavior to one of the best men in the county, and one among the last men in the county who would stain his hands with human blood.

From the New York Herald.

THE MILITARY IN ELECTIONS.

Grant's False Proclamation and his Dangerous Design.

The President's proclamation, made for no true cause, misstating the clear and well understood facts in almost every paragraph, ordering the dispersion of an insurrection which does not exist, on pleas which are notoriously without foundation, and threatening to send to the State not only the regular rrmy but the militia of the States, is surely too grave and dangerous an abuse of power to pass unnoticed by Northern voters. The clause of the Constitution, under which the President shelters himself and Gov. Chamberlain, evidently supposes the Governor of a State to have attempted to put down disorders before he is entitled to call for Federal help. It supposes the emergency to be so serious that he would call the Legislature together for consultation before he appeals to Washington, if possible; and for this Mr. Chamberlain has had abundance of time. It supposes at least actual and notorious illegal combinations too powerful for him to put down; but there is not the least proof of any combination whatever, except one of the respectable people of the State to defeat Gov. Chamberlain at the polls. There can be no plea even of resistance on the part of the rifle clubs, which are for the most part, if not entirely, legal and chartered organizations. Their members have submitted quietly to arrest, wherever they have been called on. The plain and disagreeable truth seems to be that the President of the United States has been led to abet Gov. Chamberlain in an attempt to create a riot in South Carolina for the purpose of coercing the people to re-elect him.

It is impossible to believe that so serious and dangerous a misuse of power for partisan purposes will go unnoticed by the voters of the Northern States. Such acts, unless they are promptly condemned by the people, become precedents; and if the people of the United States should by their neglect allow such a precedent as this to become established, it would hang as a menace over every election, and would surely soon be misused in a manner to create general civil discord. No one pretends to doubt that the people of South Carolina have for many years suffered from public robbery and grave maladministration at the hands of men who used the ignorant negro vote to maintain themselves in power. At last, there, as in Arkansas and Alabama, even the negroes, or at least the more intelligent part of them, have become weary of misrule; at the same time, as in those other States, the Republican party has become divided, and one faction arrays itself against the party candidate. By this split the Democrats reasonably hope to profit and to carry the State. They are using their utmost efforts to do so, and they deserve the sympathy of every opponent of bad government in the North. But in this emergency, when natural causes give the friends of honesty a chance, the Federal power is invoked, and successfully, to step in and save Gov. Chamberlain from a defeat which he deserves and which the public good demands. Surely that is not free or constitutional government. What would the people of New York have said if, when Tweed and his Ring were about to be overturned, these had been able to summon Federal troops and Federal marshals to help them, and had procured a Presidential proclamation ordering the opponents of the Ring to disperse?

SHAMEFUL.—We learned at Monroe that Dockery and Settle, after the speaking in that town, went to a Radical house to spend the night. A crowd of roughs went with them. A mock trial for cow-stealing was held with Good Templar Settle as Judge, so drunk that he could not sit up. At bed time, they were piled in as thick as bees, some in the house and some in the porch. Whiskey and new older proved too much for the loyal crowd and the house the next morning was the filthiest on the continent.

Southern Home.

The Radicals don't want colored Democrats in South Carolina to join the rifle clubs. But, says the Nashville American, when Republican clubs were rifling the Freedmen's Bank they kept conveniently shady.

CONFEDERATE WAR CLAIMS.

A Republican Ring Interested in Them—The Record of Two Congresses.

WASHINGTON, October 22.

In regard to the rebel war claims, about which so much has been said, the record compiled by Henry H. Smith, Clerk of the Committee on War Claims of the Forty-third Congress, gives the following official facts: The Democrats here assert that the rebel war claims are mainly the property of the War Department Washington Ring: that in 1872 Gen. E. V. Rice, who was Belknap's go-between in the post-tradership swindles, was the representative of the combination that purchased nearly all the pretended claims against the government for damages incurred by citizens during the war. The Forty-third Republican Congress passed these claims to the amount of about $6,000,000, while the present Democratic House at the last session passed Southern claims to the amount of only $74,000 exclusively held by original owners. The Committee of the House of the Forty-third Congress (Republican) reported such claims favorably to the extent of about $8,000,000, including the infamous cotton claims, while the Committee of the Democratic House of the Forty-fourth Congress reported favorably on the same class of claims to the extent of only $227,000. The claims passed by the Forty-third Congress, under Republican control, was almost exclusively assigned to the members of the Washington combination and owned by them. There are very few of the rebel war claims outstanding in the hands of the original losers, and the Democrats say that the present House at its last session saved the country several millions of dollars by refusing to consider these claims, which were to a great extent fictitious or exaggerated, and that the cry on this subject raised by the Republicans is instigated by the Ring, who hope, in the event of Hayes's election, to carry out their plan of realizing profits from these fictitious demands. The Republican carpet-bag members from the South are said to be all interested in this plot, and the official record of the action on the subject by the Forty-third Congress substantiates the allegation.

To Supervisors of Election

OFFICE OF THE SUP'V'R OF ELECTIONS,
Eastern District of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1876.

The following digest of so much of the Revised Statutes of the United States, "Title 26. The Election Franchise," as relates to the powers and duties of Supervisors of Election in North Carolina, is promulgated for the information and guidance of all ncerned therein:

1. Supervisors of Election are appointed by the Circuit Court on the application of ten citizens of a precinct or county, through the Chief Supervisor, and hold office during the pleasure of the Court.

2. Two Supervisors are appointed for each precinct, of opposite political sentiments, who must be voters therein, and able to read and write the English language.

3. They must take and subscribe the statutory oath of office and file the same with the Chief Supervisor before enteiring upon duty.

4. They are required to attend at the place of registration and of voting at all times when a member of Congress or other United States officer is to be elected.

5. They are to take, occupy and hold, such positions as in their judgment will best enable them to see the ballot boxes, and the persons offering to register and vote, and to scrutinize the manner in which the registration and voting is being conducted.

6. They are to mark for challenge any person known or suspected to be wrongfully offering to register or vote, and to note upon the books the name of any person who may be fradulently allowed or refused to register and vote.

7. They must personally inspect and scrutinize the registry and poll books, and may affix their signatures to each page thereof, in such manner as to enable them to detect and expose any wrongful addition or removal of names or checks therein.

8. They are to personally count and scrutinize each ballot in the canvass, after the close of the Polls on election day, in whatever place or box found, and however said box, place or ballot may be endorsed or labeled, and not to leave the place of registration or voting until such registration or voting, together with the canvass and counting of the votes, and all the reports, returns, certificates and statements, or copies thereof, relating to such registration or election, are wholly completed.

9. They must immediately forward to the Chief Supervisor of the District a full and detailed statement, *under oath*, of every unlawful registration or vote offered or accepted, and of every lawful registration or vote offered and rsfused; every unlawful attempt to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person entitled to register or vote, from registering or voting, or to allow any person not entitled to register or vote; every attempt by bribery, solicitation, interference, hindrance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any person or persons whatever, to prevent the Supervisors or other officers, from fully and freely performing all the duties of their office at such registration and election; and generally, every violation of the law relating to such election, together with the names of the offenders and witnesses thereof.

10. Supervisors have no power to make arrests except when summoned thereto by the Deputy Marshal, and have no authority whatever except at the time and place of registration and voting, and in the presence of the officers holding the same, including the counting of the votes and making returns thereof.

11. Supervisors of election, while on duty, are not subject to arrest by any State authority or process whatever, and in no such case should submit to arrest.

12. In conclusion, I have only to say that the manifest intent and purpose of the law under which Supervisors of Election are appointed, is to secure a fair election, and while as citizens they have the undoubted right to indulge in political preferences, and enforce, as they may be able, their partizan convictions, they have no such ights as Supervisors of Election, and the exercise or attempt to exercise them is inconsistent with their duty, and in violation of the oath required to be taken for the faithful and impartial performance of their duties, and as they are appointed from the best men of the two leading political parties, it is expected that they will challenge the respect of all by mingling courtesy with firmdess in their official demeanor. A. W. SHAFER,
U. S. Commissioner and Chief Supervisor.

President Grant wrote last fall to Governor Ames that the whole country was tired of these autumnal outbreaks in the South and were ready to condemn any interference. The reason for the President's delay in issuing his South Carolina proclamation was that he was waiting for the autumnal days to pass; but Chamberlain would not wait, so he had to make use of the melancholy days.

1876 FALL CAMPAIGN. 1876

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NOTICE.

Meeting of Onslow Court Postponed Until Second Week of the Term.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A PETITION OF the officers, attorneys and members of both political parties of Onslow county, Judge McKoy has postponed the Court until the Second Week of the Term on account of the general election. A. C. HUGINE, C. S. C.,
oct 6-2w Onslow County.

Centennial Award!

MARYLAND PIANOS AHEAD!

The Celebrated Piano Manufacturers, MESSRS. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., have received the highest award for their grand square and upright pianos at the hands of the international jury on musical instruments at the Centennial Exhibition, in the shape of diplomas of honor and a medal of merit. By the peculiar system of awards adopted by the jury of the Centennial Exhibition the number of awards is a large one, the same kind of medals being given to piano of all grades, but the true test of merit, it is alleged, appears only in the reports of the judges accompanying the medals, and this places the Knabe pianos in the front.

The celebrated Knabe Pianos are for sale at HEINSBERGER'S Live Book and Music Store, 39 and 41 Market street. [oct 6-tf

THE CAPE FEAR.

New Paper in Wilmington.

I WILL ISSUE, IN THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, ON OR ABOUT OCT. 10, 1876, A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, with the name written above. "The Cape Fear" will be devoted primarily to the interests of the region after which it is named. But it will likewise give the State and general news of the day and will always advocate the principles pure and straight of the great Democratic party.

Subscription Rates: $5 for one year; $2 50 for six months; $1 25 for three months; invariably in advance.

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oct 6-tf CICERO W. HARRIS.

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EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

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Agents Wanted Everywhere.

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher
Goldsboro, N C

The Robesonian.

PUBLISHED every Wednesday Morning in Lumberton, N. C., by W. Wallace McDiarmid, has the largest circulation of any country paper in the State. It circulates extensively in the counties of Robeson, Richmond, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Brunswick and in the adjoining counties of Marion, Marlboro and Darlington, S. C. North Carolina's local newspaper it has no superior. It is one of the few country papers whose editor and publisher gives his whole time and attention to its columns.

In politics the Robesonian will strive to promote the principles of the Democratic Conservative party, and is uncompromisingly in favor of white supremacy. Its local columns will always teem with the latest and best news, written in a brief intelligent and business like manner. Its editorials will be short and lucid and upon subjects which directly concern our people. As an advertising medium it is much sought after and has a patronage second to no other country paper. Established in 1870, it has ever since been increasing in influence and popularity until it has reached and occupied the very front rank of North Carolina journalism.

Rates—Cash in advance—One year $2 50; six months $1 25; three months 75 cents. Send a three cent stamp for specimen copy. Advertising rates furnished on application. Also campaign rates which are very reasonable.
august 4-tf

THE SENTINEL for the CAMPAIGN

THE canvass now opening is the most important in which the people of North Carolina have been engaged since the momentous election of 1860. Upon its result depends the weal or woe of the State and Union.

The Raleigh Sentinel will, as never, be in the front of the fight, sustaining fearlessly and faithfully the candidates of the National Democratic party, and the action and nominees of the State Democratic Convention. To this we pledge the whole power and influence of a journal which, in the past, has done what it could to serve the interests, and preserve the rights and liberties, of the people of North Carolina.

In order that it may be within the means of every Democrat in the State to read the Raleigh Sentinel during the canvass, we have established the following campaign rates, free of postage and for country subscribers, to beginning this day and running to the 15th of November, a period of four months:

DAILY EDITION.
1 Copy.....$2 50
5 Copies.....10 00
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1872. 1876

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The Charlotte

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE—A COMPARISON.

It is an old adage that "figures cannot lie." The foregoing comparison is made and published in order that the people may see and know for themselves. It must be well known that the masses of the people desire honesty and economy of the strictest character in the official conduct of every officer from the township clerk to the highest officer within the gift of the people.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR SIX YEARS UNDER REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

1874. No. of acres of land	288,227
" Valuation of land	$417,091
" Valuation of personal property	247,209
Total taxable property	$664,213
Amount of county expenses as audited and allowed by the first Board of County Commissioners from 1868 to Sept. 1st, 1870	$17,528 86
Amount of county expenses audited and allowed by the third Board of County Commissioners from Sept. 1st, 1870, to Sept. 1st, 1872	$12,279 67
Amount of county expenses audited and allowed by the second Board of County Commissioners from Sept. 1st, 1872, to Sept. 1st, 1874	$9,551 53
Total county expenses for six years	$39,360 06

MANY COUNTY FOR SIX YEARS UNDER CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT.

1874. No. acres of land	230,879
" Value of land	$463,321
" Value of personal property	$330,241
Total taxable property	$793,565
Amount of county expenses audited and allowed by first Board of Commissioners from 1868 to Sept. 1st, 1876	$6,626 14
Amount of county expenses audited and allowed by second Board of Commissioners from Sept. 1st, 1870, to Sept. 1st, 1872	$6,130 43
Amount of county expenses audited and allowed third Board of Commissioners from Sept. 1st, 1872, to Sept. 1st, 1874	$5,944 67
Total county expenses for six years	$18,701 24

Two other counties in North Carolina which are side by side and are also nearly equal in population, wealth, and importance, prove the same thing. Edgecombe county, where the negroes are largely in the excess of the whites, is ruled by Republican carpet-baggers, and paid last year a tax of over 70,000. Pitt county, where the Democrats are in power, taxed its citizens only $11,000. Under the system of applied Grantism in Edgecombe, thirty papers cost the taxpayers more than the entire county expenses of Pitt. The Republicans are making a strong effort to extend the Edgecombe system to every county in the State. The only way in which the people of North Carolina can prevent the spread of corruption, thievery, oppressive taxation, is opened to them. Let them elect Vance in November, and also give a rousing majority for Uncle Sam Tilden, the uncompromising enemy of all such rascality as that which flourishes under Republican rule in Edgecombe county.

These figures show the fact that the Republican party through its leaders have been guilty of the most wanton and reckless extravagance. Its history is one page of extravagance from beginning to end. Take the county governments of the State of North Carolina, and when you find them under Republican rule the result is a waste and useless expenditure of the people's money, while under Conservative rule economy and honesty is the governing theme. Leave the county or local officers of the people, and we find from the records that from the very inception of Republican rule in this State the result is the same. For instance, the constitutional convention of 1868 was the most extravagant body that ever assembled in the State; the members thereof charging $8 per day and mileage for their services, while a conservative convention which assembled afterwards in 1875, only received $4 per day and mileage, or just half the pay charged by the convention of 1868. Look at the Legislature of 1868, $7 per day and mileage, and remaining in session long enough for their pay to amount to $3,000 to each member on an average, amounting in the aggregate to as much money as the Hon. Edmund DeBerry received for representing the county of Montgomery in the Senate for fourteen years.

SOME GOOD WORK BY TAMMANY.

The deep interest first felt by the Democracy of the Nation in the nominations of the New York Democracy, has caused all to turn anxiously toward that great Democratic city. The Democrats, perhaps, held in their hands the fate of the national ticket. It is gratifying to know that the Tammany Democrats have been able to rise equal to the occasion and nominate an unexceptionable ticket—one that gives promise of certain victory in New York. Smith Ely, jr., the nominee for Mayor, is at present a Representative in Congress, an able man, a reformer, connected with all the reform movements in New York, a man of high character and a practical business man. He has received the unqualified endorsement of the *Herald*. His nomination was made by abandonment of his policy of control by Mr. Kelly. Augustus Schell was the candidate of Mr. Kelly, and that somewhat obstinate and self-willed leader in New York city politics has given evidence of his patriotism and hard solid sense in thus yielding to the exigencies of the national canvass, as well as to the determination of New York to have Democratic and not one-man rule. Mr. Kelly's worst enemies have nothing to say against his integrity and his personal honor, but he is fond of control. He has now offered the highest evidence of good sense and patriotism.

The result of the Tammany convention assures the large Democratic vote of New York solidly for the national ticket, and thus insures the result in New York beyond a doubt. The intense interest centered on New York will give way to a feeling of universal satisfaction at so happy a result. The *Herald* said of him before his nomination:

His honesty and ability are conceded, and we need not dwell on these capital points. In these respects he may be the equal, but is not the superior, of the other gentlemen in the foregoing list. What is specially claimed for him by his Democratic friends is such a thorough acquaintance with city politicians that he could not be hoodwinked or bamboozled by their arts. He could easily foil them because he so thoroughly knows them. It is also said by his friends, and said, we believe, with perfect truth, that he was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the Tweed *regime*, that he was the unflinching opponent of all Tweed's schemes from beginning to end, that he and Tweed were not on speaking terms during the latter part of the period, and that he was in advance of Tilden, in advance of Green, in advance of everybody in fighting the old Tammany ring. He is a merchant in full sympathy with the mercantile classes, and has a thorough knowledge of their wishes and interests. It is understood that Mr. Morrissey would support him with hearty good will, and he has always enjoyed, in a large measure, the confidence of our German population.

After Mr. Ely's nomination, the *Herald* spoke of him in the most complimentary terms, showing that no hope of gain for Hayes from dissensions in the Democratic ranks any longer exists. It says:

The local Democratic Convention, held yesterday afternoon, does not disappoint previous expectation. Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., was nominated for the Mayoralty, and the city democracy is to be congratulated that, among the many excellent names suggested, it had one of such singular and pre-eminent merit. Mr. Ely is the peer of Mr. Agnew, Mr. Royal Phelps or Mr. Kane on the grounds on which they are strong, and he has the additional advantage of being thoroughly and intimately conversant with city affairs. He long ago took the measure of all the leading politicians of the city; he knows their character, understands their relation to one another and to schemes for spending public money for private advantage, and is better qualified than any other thoroughly honest man in the city for circumventing their corrupt projects. It is a nomination fit to be made, and which public opinion will heartily indorse. No opposition to it has any chance of success. It substantially unites the democratic party of the city, and materially strengthens its State and national tickets. It puts an end to all hopes of a successful coalition between disaffected democrats of the city and the republicans. Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., is as certain to be our next Mayor as the sun is to rise on the 7th of November. It is fortunate for the democratic party that it has, in this crisis, a candidate so perfectly fitted to meet every requirement of the situation.

Washington Special to the Chicago Times.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Prospect of Trouble Over the Count.

There is an important fact on record here that has seemingly escaped the notice of every one, and yet will probably form the basis of one of the most stupendous rows known in the history of our elections. It is this: the Congress of the United States has no joint rules.

Ah, but you say languidly, "What of that?" and perhaps if you are very smart, "How long has it been in this distressing condition?"

An explanation is necessary to show the enormous importance of this omission. To explain, the custom of forming Congressional rules will be reviewed. No one Congress has any power to pass any code of rules that can bind in any degree a future Congress. Each one can, if it so desires, build up for itself a separate code. This, however, involves too much thinking for the average legislator, so the custom has been for the House and Senate to pass at the outset or opening of every new Congress a formalistic resolution declaring that the rules of the preceding body shall be the standard of government for its successor. This involves separate action not concurrent.

However, there are other rules, and this is where the hitch comes. These were joint rules. No one can say that they are now in existence. These joint rules provide, besides certain restrictions upon legislation during closing days of a session, regulations for counting the votes for President. In the old joint rules it is provided that the Senate shall meet in the House of Representatives in the presence of the House, to count this vote. It also says that any one member may object to counting of votes of any State, and that upon such objection the Senate shall retire, and each body shall vote separately upon propositions. The vote of no State shall be counted except upon a concurrent vote of approval from both houses.

HOW THE OMISSION WAS MADE.

The custom about passage of the joint rules of Congress has been for the House to pass a formal resolution first adopting them and then send it over to the Senate for approval. This the last House neglected to do. In February the Senate took the initiative and passed a joint resolution declaring the joint rules of the XLIIId Congress the joint rules of the XLIVth Congress. This came over to the House and was referred to the Committee on Rules. This committee had upon it Kerr as Chairman, Randall, Cox, Banks and Blaine. Owing to the illness of Kerr and of Blaine, long lingering under an attack of Jeems Mulligan malaria, this committee never met, so that when the close of its session came the Senate resolution was not acted upon, and so there are no joint rules.

This can be all remedied after Congress meets again, but one must remember that this is not the wisest time to provide for the counting of a vote after an election. There will be a Democratic House and a Republican Senate to arrange the method of counting the votes, whoever is elected. This does not promise well for harmony. If the vote is close, as it is possible that it will be, the Republican Senate will attempt to throw out the vote of every Southern State where cases of outrage have ever happened. To do this they will have to devise new joint rules. The fight between the House and Senate upon this question alone will lead to the most bitter of partisan battles.

A DESPERATE GAME.

The Republicans are playing a desperate game. Every day they are massing evidence of so-called fraud and intimidation in the South at the Department of Justice. The action of Boutwell's committee in visiting Mississippi shows how this material is to be used. It is to be used as a lever for the purpose of throwing out all the possible States in the South from the general count. But in this it is necessary for them to act with prudence; they may throw out so many that while their candidate would be left with a majority, yet he would not have the necessary constitutional majority of all the Electoral votes, and then the election of the President will go into the House of Representatives, where the Democratic candidate would at once be reaffirmed.

Look at it as coolly as one can, there are all the elements of a huge fight in it that may threaten serious dangers to our established institutions. Partisan malignity stops at nothing to carry its selfish ends. With all the elements of statesmanship eliminated from this fight there is danger indeed.

The experienced Journal Clerk is the authority for the statement that there are now no joint rules to govern Congressional action.

From the Boston Post.

The Prospect.

The Fall elections point to Tilden's success beyond a doubt. The probabilities are that he will have a sweeping majority. But suppose the matter is looked at simply as a certainty. The following States may be safely set down for him:—

Alabama	10	Mississippi	8
Arkansas	6	Missouri	15
California	6	New York	35
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	Oregon	3
Georgia	1	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Maryland	8	West Virginia	5
Total			197

Necessary for a choice, 185; showing 12 to spare. If any of these are doubtful, there is a reasonable certainty that their places will be more than supplied from other States. We could spare California, and then succeed. If Connecticut also be conceded, there are still enough left. But Louisiana (8) and South Carolina (7) constitute a part of the "solid South," one or both of which are reasonably certain for Tilden. Wisconsin (10) is not hopeless; nor even Pennsylvania (29), if the large German vote is reckoned. New Hampshire (5) cannot fairly be accorded to Hayes. The only votes certain for him are:—

Iowa	11	Ohio	22
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Minnesota	5	Total	65
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	3		

It being morally certain that at least 185 of the first classification are sure for Tilden, and only 65 of the second are certain for Hayes, there remains a strong column of 119 votes to make up for all possible contingencies. But this calculation embraces New York and New Jersey which, with Connecticut, will be contested inch by inch. That Tilden will carry his own State, with New Jersey, is more certain than that Ohio will go for Hayes. The skies are bright, but we must charge the enemy vigorously along the whole line.

A Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer

ROOMS STATE DEM. EX. COM.,
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 4, 1876.

Several communications have been received by this committee from different quarters of the State asking that, at an early date, a day be fixed, and that all citizens be invited to dedicate that day to fasting, humiliation and prayer. The committee has no official authority to make such a call, and feels that under ordinary circumstances its propriety as relating to the triumph of a party in a political contest might be questioned. But the present is no party contest, nor do we strive for personal gain or office or honor. Either we are laboring for the moral and material advantage of the whole people or our protestations are all false.

This being our firm conviction, we venture to bring our case before the Tribunal of Almighty Justice and invoke Divine aid in behalf of our afflicted State and its people; therefore, our fellow-citizens are earnestly and respectfully invited to set apart Thursday, the 26th day of the present month, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. It is requested that all places of business be closed and labor suspended, that all may assemble at the several places of divine worship; and the ministers of the gospel are solicited to open the churches for service on that day and lead us in the prayer unto Almighty God that justice, peace and prosperity, mercy and truth, with fellowship and good feeling to all men may come back and prevail among our long suffering and much disturbed people.

In reverence and with humility,
A. C. HASKELL,
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.

The Camphor Tree.

One of the most useful and magnificent productions of the vegetable kingdom that enriches China, and more particularly the provinces of Kiang-si and Canton, is the camphor tree. This stupendous laurel, which often adorns the banks of the rivers, was in several places found by Lord Amherst's embassy above fifty feet high, with its stem twenty feet in circumference. The Chinese themselves affirm that it sometimes attains the height of more than three hundred feet, and a circumference greater than the extended arms of twenty men could embrace.

Camphor is obtained from the branches by steeping them, while fresh cut, in water for two or three days, and then boiling them till the gum in the white form of a jelly adheres to a stick which is used in constantly stirring the branches. The fluid is then poured into a glass vessel, where it concretes in a few hours. To purify it, the Chinese take a quantity of finely pulverized earth, which they lay at the bottom of a copper basin; over this they place a layer of camphor, and then another layer of earth, and so on until the vessel is nearly filled, the last or topmost layer being of earth. They cover this last layer with the leaves called po-ho, which seems to be a species of Mentha (mint.) They now invert a second basin over the first, and make it air-tight by luting. The whole is submitted to the action of a regulated fire for a certain length of time, and then left to cool gradually. On separating the vessels the camphor is found to have sublimed, and to have adhered to the upper basin. Repetitions of the same process complete its refinements. Besides yielding this valuable ingredient, the camphor tree is one of the principal timber trees of China, and is used not only in building but in most articles of furniture. The wood is dry and of a light color, and although light and easy to work, is durable and not liable to be injured by insects.—*Chambers' Journal.*

There will be shorn in New South Wales this year, 1876, upward of 25,000,000 sheep, yielding approximately above 125,000,000 pounds of wool, equal in value, at 1s per pound, to £6,250000. Every year wool is increasing in quantity and rising in quality, so that by the close of 1880, four years hence, New South Wales ought to have at least 30,000,000 of sheep, which with horned cattle and horses ought approximately to represent in money value upwards of £50,000,000.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	1872. Caldwell.	1872. Merrimon.	1876. Settle.	1876. Vance.
Alamance,	1,017	1,270		
Alexander,	389	545		
Alleghaney,	184	339		
Anson,	1,019	1,191		
Ashe,	761	752		
Beaufort,	1,565	1,331		
Bertie,	1,514	949		
Bladen,	1,448	1,208		
Brunswick,	708	711		
Buncombe,	1,114	1,538		
Burke,	683	852		
Cabarrus,	811	1,161		
Caldwell,	332	829		
Camden,	554	562		
Carteret,	739	1,062		
Caswell,	1,456	1,415		
Catawba,	426	1,261		
Chatham,	1,683	1,774		
Cherokee,	433	486		
Chowan,	742	576		
Clay,	142	252		
Cleaveland,	547	1,099		
Columbus,	639	1,024		
Craven,	2,708	1,146		
Cumberland	1,883	1,890		
Currituck,	349	763		
Davidson,	1,516	1,384		
Davie,	662	826		
Duplin,	1,092	1,750		
Dare,	270	232		
Edgecombe,	3,451	1,474		
Forsythe,	1,115	1,033		
Franklin,	1,560	1,475		
Gaston,	688	929		
Gates,	514	727		
Granville,	2,655	1,976		
Greene,	947	783		
Guilford,	1,831	1,849		
Graham,*				
Halifax,	3,640	1,667		
Harnett,	695	795		
Haywood,	420	749		
Henderson,	710	505		
Hertford,	983	874		
Hyde,	610	816		
Iredell,	994	1,738		
Jackson,	166	564		
Johnston,	1,374	1,481		
Jones,	639	559		
Lenoir,	1,270	944		
Lincoln,	706	903		
Macon,	130	655		
Madison,	641	635		
Martin,	1,018	1,035		
McDowell,	519	706		
Mecklenburg	2,261	2,511		
Mitchell,	628	193		
Montgomery	653	475		
Moore,	881	1,035		
Nash,	1,293	1,284		
N. Hanover,	3,614	2,261		
North'mpt'n,	1,990	1,095		
Onslow,	492	892		
Orange,	1,321	1,945		
Pasquotank,	1,053	657		
Perquimans,	910	642		
Person,	819	1,101		
Pitt,	1,775	1,782		
Polk,	342	224		
Pamlico,	358	446		
Randolph,	1,389	1,364		
Richmond,	1,304	1,016		
Robeson,	1,583	1,631		
Rockingham,	1,301	1,653		
Rowan,	1,118	1,656		
Rutherford,	1,013	727		
Sampson,	1,434	1,697		
Stanley,	336	646		
Stokes,	830	905		
Surry,	838	989		
Swain,	29	332		
Transylvania	206	379		
Tyrell,	347	391		
Union,	631	1,023		
Wake,	3,843	3,269		
Warren,	2,380	1,107		
Washington,	917	492		
Watauga,	353	435		
Wayne,	1,949	1,749		
Wilkes,	1,294	1,034		
Wilson,	1,152	1,319		
Yadkin,	866	759		
Yancey,	372	503		
	98,485	96,660		

*Graham votes with Cherokee.

OBITUARY

FRANK PRESTON BLAIR.

Francis Preston Blair, sr., father of Montgomery Blair and the late General Frank P. Blair, died last Wednesday night at Silver Spring, Md., eight miles from Washington. He had been ailing for several days, but was not critically ill until the day of his death.

Mr. Blair was born at Abingdon, Va., in 1791, educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and studied law, but never practised, owing to ill-health choosing as his profession instead politics and journalism. In 1824 he supported his friend Henry Clay for the Presidency, but became politically estranged from him during the administration of John Quincy Adams, the principal question of dissent being the United State Bank. In 1829, on the development of the nullification movement in S. C. Mr. Blair published a vigorous argument against it in a Kentucky journal. It attracted the attention of Andrew Jakson, who invited the writer to come to Washington and take editorial charge of the *Globe*, then about to be established as the national Democratic organ. He accepted the offer, and form 1830 till 1845 was the leading counsellor of the party, Blair & Rives's journal wielding a great political influence. Between Mr. Blair and President Jackson a warm and lifelong friendship existed, and it was he to whom the President confided the selection of the proper place in his message for the famous interlineatio, "I take the responsibility." In 1845 President Polk thought it advisable, for the promotion of party harmony, to place the *Globe* in other hands, and offered Mr. Blair the Spanish mission. It was refused, and Mr. Blair retired to his estate at Silver Spring. Three years later he withdrew from the regular Democratic party, supporting Van Buren, and after the repeal of the Missouri compromise became a Republican. His family and the Fremonts were close friends, and he supported "The Pathfinder" in the Presidential contest of 1856, but they parted during the war.

Mr. Blair had, we believe, only three children, Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General under Lincoln; Frank P. Blair, jr., who died last July, and the wife of Rear Admiral Lee.

The South Carolina Vote.

The Aiken (S. C.) correspondent of the New York Herald thinks the vote of South Carolina will go for Tilden by a majority of 2,500 to 10,000, and for Wade Hampton for Governor by much more. This correspondent says: "The Democrats will spend the last days of the canvass in the coast counties, the 'jubilee cavalry' striking Edgefield on the 18th, and pushing thence through Aiken, Barnwell, &c. The canvass will be made exceedingly warm from then until the end, and every possible means will be adopted to either convert the negro or keep him away from the polls. From the morning of the 5th until the night of the 7th of November every white man will give his whole time to the cause, and many a colored voter will feel the pressure."

In a speech made at Chester, S. C., on Saturday last, General Hampton said: "Gov. Chamberlain may bring all the infantry and artillery in the United States army, and station a company at every poll, and it will not change one single vote in South Carolina. We welcome the United States troops. We desire a peaceful and a fair election, and they will give it to us; and, furthermore, they will see for themselves that the people of South Carolina are for peace; that we have been infamously slandered by an unscrupulous demagogue; that we are but struggling for good and honest government, for free thought, free speech, and free men."

LET SETTLE WITHDRAW

HOLDEN'S CONFESSION.

MURDER WILL OUT.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Who Killed Stephens!

On the night of the 28th of September, 1876, Rev. C. T. Bailey, a prominent Baptist Divine and editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, in the course of a conversation with several gentlemen, at Cameron, in Moore county, made certain statements in regard to W. W. Holden which were communicated to a reporter of the Raleigh *News* and published in that paper on the morning of the 30th. In consequence of that publication, Mr. Bailey has written and printed the following card:

A CARD.

In the *Daily News* of the 30th ult., an article was published which purports to give the substance of a statement made by me to certain gentlemen at Cameron on the night of the 28th. As a matter of justice to myself and all the parties concerned it becomes necessary for me to state the followihg facts:

On my way to the Baptist State Convention in Fayetteville I was introduced to ex-Gov. Holden. During the session of the Convention I was invited to dine with him and accepted the invitation. I spent the afternoon with him, returning to the Baptist church after tea. Our intercourse was free and agreeable. He gave me an account of his religious experience and of his political troubles. He stated to me that the plan of the "Kirk war" originated with the Executive Committee of the Republican party at Washington, in the interest of the party; that he was opposed to it, but was allowed no discretion in the matter; that it was decided by that committee to inaugurate and prosecute the campaign as he did it; that if he did not carry out the wishes of the party he and the State were to be crushed; and that if he was successful in the execution of their plans he would probably receive a Cabinet appointment, the Secretaryship of the Interior.

In reference to the death of Stephens I understood from him that the Republicans had much to do with that crime; that the prosecution of those who were charged with it was discontinued because testimony was either elicited or likely to be elicited which would implicate or criminate prominent members of the Republican party; that these fears were awakened in part by the discovery of the coil from which the rope was cut which was found on the neck of the murdered man.

The statements of Gov. Holden left on me the clear and distinct impressions that he had been the unwilling instrument for the accomplishment of the purposes of his party and that he did not merit the odium which attached to his name all over the State.

During the session of the late Constitutional Convention I called on Gov. Holden in his office at his own request. In a very pleasant interview reference was made to the removal of political disabilities by Congress, and also to the removal of his own disabilities by the Convention then in session. So favorably was I impressed with statements made by him that I called on Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin and a few other members, and requested them to use their influence to have Gov. Holden's disabilities removed.

I stated these facts or some of them in the conversation referred to in the *News* as mentioned above. I have also given them in other parts of the State, where Gov. Holden happened to be the subject of conversation. It was done in the free and easy style of social intercourse, and though I stated nothing which was not true, I did not expect to see it in the newspapers or in print.

In any statement which I may have made concerning Judge Bond or the hanging of Judge Kerr, I gave or meant to give my own opinions, based on information received from other sources; not from anything said to me by Gov. Holden. So far as I can now recollect he has never spoken to me in reference to either of those gentlemen.

I have made this statement in the interest of truth and not of any political party; also as a matter of justice to myself and all the persons mentioned in the *News* of the 30th.

C. T. BAILEY.

It will be seen from the above that Governor Holden unequivocally confessed to Rev. Mr. BAILEY that Stephens the Radical Senator who was killed in the Court House in Caswell county, on the 21st May, 1870, came to his death from Radical violence, and that it was because this fact was about to be made public that the investigations were brought to an end. It appears also that, with a full knowledge of the true state of affairs, the Kirk war was carried on until put a stop to by Judge BROOKS.

The record of the infamy of the Radical party is now complete, for it is proved by the confession of one of its most honored and trusted leaders, that it hesitates not to compass the murder of those who may stand in its way, even though they have been long numbered among their friends. That it hesitated not to compass by murder the death of its enemies, it needed not the confession of Governor Holden to Rev. Mr. BAILEY or to any one else to prove. That the foulest murder was intended in the Kirk war is matter of record, murder that was prevented only by the courage and integrity of Judge BROOKS.

Pender County.

We are requested to announce that the Democratic candidates in Pender county will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Bannerman's Bridge, Friday, October 27th.
Burgaw, Saturday, October 28th.
South Washington, Monday, October 30th.
Columbia, (at the Shed). Tuesday, October 31st.
Point Caswell, Wednesday, November 1st.
Lillington, Thursday, November 2d
Rocky Point, Friday, November 3d
Grant, Spring Branch, Saturday, November 4th.

Appointments of Maj. C. W. McClammy.

South Washington, Pender county, Monday, October 30th.
Piney Woods, Pender county, Tuesday, October 31st.
Moore's Ridge, Onslow county, Saturday, November 4th.

Hon. A. M. Waddell's Appointments

Col. Waddell will address his constituents of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Friday, October 27th, at Sanders' Store, Carteret county

Maj. J. C. McRae's Appointments.

Maj. JAS. C. MCRAE, Democratic Candidate for Elector, in the third Congressional District, will address the people at

Clinton Sampson Co., Saturday, October 28th.

If the Amendments are ratified by the people at the polls the Supreme Court Judges will be reduced from five to three. The salaries of two Judges will be saved and the same work done. The number of Superior Court Judges will also be reduced from twelve to nine and the same work be performed.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

JOURNAL OFFICE,
October 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 150 casks at 30½ cents. Market closing steady at last figure.

ROSIN—Market quiet at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained, but closing firm, with no reported transaction.

TAR—Market quiet at $1 60 per bbl. Sales of receipts at quotations and 44 bbls at $1 65. Market closing firm at latter price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quiet at $1 30 for hard, and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Market dull, with sales of 75 bales on a basis of 9⅜ cents per lb for Middling. Lower grades neglected. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"
Strict Good Ordinary	—	"
Low Middling	9⅜	"
Middling	9⅝	"
Good Middling	—	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

October 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations 30 cents bid. Sales of 100 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. Sales of 213 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1,30 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Official reports steady, with sales of 220 bales on a basis of 9⅜ cents per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8½	cents.
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"
Strictly Good Ordinary	—	"
Low Middling	9⅜	"
Middling	9⅝	"
Good Middling	—	"

October 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. No sales.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 for strained and good strained. Sales of only 35 bbls good strained at $1 55 per bbl.

TAR—Market firm at $1 65 per bbl with no receipts and no sales, in water. Sales of 65 bbls in order at $1 75 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1 30 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter subject to a reduction of one fifth.

COTTON—Market steady, with sales of 326 bales on a basis of 9⅜ cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"
Strict Good Middling	—	"
Low Middling	9⅜	"
Middling	9⅝	"
Good Middling	—	"

October 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 31½ cents per gallon bid for Southern packages. Sales of 50 casks at 30½, 22 do at 30⅝, 35 do city distilled at 31 cents, and later in the afternoon, 25 do Southern packages at 31 cents. Market closing steady at last figure.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. Sales of 100 bbls strained at $1 50, and 25 do good strained at $1 55 per bbl.

TAR—Market firm and in demand at $1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations and 50 bbls in order, at $1 75.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 30 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter being subject to a reduction of one-fifth.

COTTON—No official quotations. Market steady, with sales of 125 bales on a basis of 9⅞ cents for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"
Strict Good Ordinary	—	"
Low Middling	9⅜	"
Middling	9⅝	"
Good Middling	10⅛	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

October 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations strong at 32 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Sales of 50 casks at 31½ cents and 250 do at 32 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. Sales of 400 bbls good strained at $1 55 per bbl.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 65 per bbl. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Officially quoted firm at $1 20 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter subject to a reduction of one-fifth.

COTTON—Official reports steady, with sales of 251 bales on a basis of 9⅞ cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"
Strict Good Ordinary	—	"
Low Middling	9⅜	"
Middling	9⅝	"
Good Middling	10⅛	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

October 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 32½ cents per gallon for Southern pkgs. Sales of 133 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. No reported sales.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 70 per bbl. Sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 30 for hard and $2 20 for yellow dip and virgin, the latter being subject to a reduction of one-fifth. Sales at quotations.

COTTON—Official reports steady; Sales of 137 bales on a basis of 10⅛ cents for middling. The following are the last official quotations:

Ordinary	8⅛	cents
Good Ordinary	9⅛	"
Low Middling	9⅝	"
Middling	10⅛	"
Good Middling	—	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, 23d inst., at 6 a. m., of neuralga of the heart, ELIZA J. DEROSSET, wife of Armand J. DeRosset, M. D., of Wilmington, aged 64 years.

The remains were interred in the family enclosure at Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, on Wednesday afternoon, 25th inst.

Wholesale Prices List.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

☞ These quotations apply to wholesale prices. In filling smaller orders, higher figures (as a rule) will be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
APPLES—per barrel	$ 00 @
BAGGING—Domestic	13 @ 00
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ℔ lb	14 @ 16
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10 @ 11
Sides, ℔ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked,—	
Hams, ℔ lb	17 @ 18
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9¾@ 9¾
Sides	11¾@ 00
Dry Salted—	11¾@ 11¾
Sides ℔ lb	10¾@ 10¾
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8¾@ 8¾
BEEF—	
On the Hoof	8 @ 10
BARRELS—Spir's Turpentine	
Second Hand, each	1 50 @ 1 75
New York, each	1 75 @ 2 00
New City, each	1 75 @ 2 00
BEESWAX—℔ lb	27 @ 30
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℔ M	6 00 @ 7 00
Northern, ℔ M	12 @14 00
BUTTER—N. Carolina, ℔ lb	25 @ 30
Northern, ℔ lb	25 @ 35
CANDLES—Sperm, ℔ lb	25 @ 52
Adamantine, ℔ lb	13 @ 13½
CHEESE—Northern Fact'y ℔ lb	15 @ 16
Dairy cream, ℔ lb	14 @ 14½
State, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
COFFEE, Java, ℔ lb	25 @ 26
Rio, ℔ lb	20 @ 22½
Laguayra, ℔ lb	22 @ 23
CORN MEAL—℔ bushel	72½@ 75
COTTON TIES—℔ lb	3½@ 5½
DOMESTICS—Sheet'g 4-4 y'd	6½@ 8½
Prints	8½@ 7
Yarn, ℔ bunch	95 @ 1 00
Eggs	12½@ 14
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl	15 00 @16 00
No. 1 Mackerel, ℔ ½ bbl	8 00 @9 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl	11 00 @11 50
No. 2, ℔ ½ bbl	6 00 @ 6 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ bbl	8 00 @ 8 25
Mullets, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 0 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb by bbl	4 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Fine ℔ bbl	4 85 @ 5 15
Super Northern, ℔ bbl	5 20 @ 6 00
Extra do. " ℔ bbl	6 50 @ 6 90
Family " ℔ bbl	7 50 @ 8 50
City Mills Super, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 0 00
Extra, ℔ bbl	6 50 @ 6 75
" Family ℔ bbl	7 50 @ 7 75
Ex Family ℔ bbl	8 50 @ 8 75
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ℔ 2,000 lbs	58 00 @60 00
Navassa Guano " "	50 00 @55 00
Do Acid Phos, " "	31 00 @35 00
" Tobac Fert, " "	60 00 @65 00
Stono " "	46 00 @53 00
Wilmington Phosphate " "	45 00 @53 00
Soluble Pacific " "	46 00 @50 00
Star Phosphate " "	45 00 @55 00
GLUE—℔ lb	10 @ 15
GRAIN—Corn, in sacks

Wilmington Journal.

WM. L. SAUNDERS, EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD!—SO MUCH FOR BUCKING HAM!

The Raleigh *News* says that the Republican State Committee recently met in secret conclave in that city and struck off the head of J. E. O'Hara of Halifax, negro, the regularly nominated Elector of the Republican party in the second district, and ordered thereon, in O'Hara's stead, the name of Colonel Judge W. J. Clarke, of Craven. This course, it will be remembered, was forecast in remarks made by W. A. Smith, Radical Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Daniel L. Russell, Radical Candidate for Elector in this district, to the people of the West.

The action of the committee is indicative of three indisputable facts—the continued weakening of their cause in this State, the aversion of Western white men to vote for a negro under any circumstances, and the growing tendency towards a centralization of power in every thing. O'Hara, it is said, resigned, just perhaps as Belknap was allowed to do, and simply and indisputably because he was requested to do so. He has been thrown overboard because he was a negro and it was found necessary to "place a white man on the ticket, because, although the negro is willing enough to vote for a white man, provided he is of the right political stripe, yet white Radicals are averse to voting for their black brethren. They do it well enough in the East, where they have got the negro taste so strong in their mouths that they are willing to bolt anything, *ad nauseam, ad libitum*, as a means of securing their own official positions, for, be it remembered, the office-holders in the East form ninety-nine one hundreds of the rank and file of the party in that section. Yet it is different in the West, and to please the political palate of the Western whites, the only negro on the ticket is taken therefrom and a white man substituted in his place. When it is considered that the negroes in the Republican party in this State are eighty thousand strong, while the white Radicals are only about fifteen thousand, the peculiarly desperate strait in which the party now finds itself placed will be properly understood and appreciated. And what will the negroes do about it? Why flock to the polls like sheep and vote the ticket which contains not a single representative of their own race.

But what had the State Committee to do with the revisal of a nomination made by a regular Republican District Convention? O'Hara did not, nor did the negroes on his behalf, owe his nomination to a State Committee, or even a State Convention. Why, then, should he have been removed by such a Committee? Is there no Executive Committee in the strongest Republican district in North Carolina, and if there is why should the State Committee have arrogated to themselves the right to remove a district elector, and to appoint another in his stead? These are questions about which, of course, we care nothing, but they are full of pertinent inquiry to the large mass of colored Republicans in the Second district.

WATCH HIM.

W. P. Canaday, Civil Rights Candidate for Congress from this district, is hard at work among the people, now and then on the stump, but more generally on a "still hunt," urging his claims to the seat now occupied by Hon. A. M. Waddell. He will bear watching and we advise our friends to follow him up wherever he may go. He is an energetic man and a hard worker and has, more than all, some $10,000, it is said, of campaign money for circulation in this district. To the Democrats in Carteret, Onslow and Duplin we say, watch the man and watch the money. Canaday's plan seems to be to work hardest in those counties where the Democratic vote is the strongest. Let not our friends, therefore, be lulled to rest with the thought of the handsome majority polled by Waddell in the last campaign but go earnestly to work to increase this majority or, at all events, to maintain it intact. Our enemies are wily and unscrupulous and are prompt to see and as prompt to take advantage of every weak point in our campaign.

YET A LITTLE WHILE.

Day by day the campaign draws to a close and the last hard fight, that at the ballot-box, draws near. In but little more than two weeks the fight will have been fought and the result will be known. Yet in these two weeks much can be done which now remains undone and which must be done to make the victory we are so sure of in November a grand, a glorious and a decisive one. Let us not be content with a vote so small that, though defeated, the office-holders will be able to rally for another fight. Let us kill the snake, not scotch it, and this by such a sweeping majority for Vance and Tilden and the Amendments as will forever crush out Radicalism from the land. This can be guaranteed simply by earnest, uncompromising and effective efforts in the few days yet remaining to us. A grand victory now is a victory for years and decades yet to come and a crushing defeat of the office holders will surely paralyze all efforts they may make for at least twenty years to come.

"I can lift up these hands before you in the presence of my Creator and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption, which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.— Vance's Speech at the RALEIGH CONVENTION.

For the Journal.

ABBOTTSBURG, N. C., Oct. 12, 1876.

Editor Journal, Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Having been in attendance upon the fall term of the Bladen Superior Court, which is in session this week, I had the pleasure of meeting many of my old friends and acquaintances from all over the county.

I find the feeling very strong for Mr. Sutton, our candidate for Sheriff, with a few exceptions—these exceptions are what we wish to reach.

Mr. Sutton is a good man, a good officer, and a man of great influence. His influence with the whole people of the county will add to the Democratic party in November at least 300 Republican votes, which will secure the success of the Conservative party in Bladen for once in ten or twelve years.

And now, my *obdurate* friends, think of the splendid opportunity offered you to lift the vail of Radical corruption from the soil of Bladen county, in which our sires and grandsires repose.

Let not one man hesitate to come forward on election day and vote for all the nominees of our party.

Respectfully

A CONSERVATIVE.

For the Journal.

Good Old Sampson.

HARRELL'S STORE, N. C., Oct. 12, '76

Editor Wilmington Journal:

The fact that the Tilden and Vance Club of Franklin Township can boast of the highest and best dressed flag pole in the County, is due to the untiring energy, generosity and patriotism of Mr. A. P. Colwell. The pole is over 115 feet above the ground and was raised on the 6th inst. On the 7th, Hon. A. M. Waddell, Maj. C. W. McClammy and Col. Jno. D. Standford, spoke to a large and attentive audience, after which the barbecue table was surrounded by hundreds of good Democrats, eager to refresh the inner man. Sampson will do her whole duty on the 7th of November.

KAPPA.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Democrats, living on the west side of of the Big Coharie, held at Owensville, Sampson county, Saturday the 14th of October, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There has been circulated a report that there is some dissatisfaction on the west side of the Big Coharie with the nominess of the Democratic Convention of Sampson county, and whereas there has been a second Convention called to meet at Owensville on Saturday, the 14th of October, by certain disaffected persons, who do not at all represent the mass of voters in this section of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of this section in Convention assembled, on the 14th day of October, at Owensville, heartily and cordially endorse the nominations made by our County Convention and pledge our undivided support to the nominees. That we do not approve this measure, proposed by some unknown person, calling a second Convention, and we condemn any such attempt on their part to bring about a dissatisfaction in the Democratic Conservative party.

That we pledge our earnest efforts to elect the nominees in this County, and that we declare ourselves hand in hand with the Democracy in the cause of reform.

JOHN FISHER, Chairman.
J. P. SIMPSON, Secretary.
Fayetteville Gazette will please copy.

For the Journal.

Mass Meeting at Teachey's.

The Democrats of Duplin will hold a Mass Meeting, at Teachey's Depot, on Saturday, the 28th inst. There will be a Tilden and Vance flag raised on the occasion. Col. E. D. Hall of Wilmington, and J. W. Stallings of Duplin, will address the people on the political issues of the day. The register of the township will be present and give every one an opportunity to register.

Chandler Tries to Fleece the Boys Some More, and They Rebel.

A dispatch to the Baltimore *Gazette* dated Washington, says: Zach has ordered another assessment to be made, and this time for a larger per cent. than at first. He wants three and a half per cent. this time, making in all five and a half per cent. It is known that of the amount raised a month ago all, or mostly all, was sent into Indiana and Ohio. At one time Zach called the managers of the West Virginia campaign to him and asked if by the use of a considerable amount of money the Republicans could secure the Legislature, which is to elect two Senators. They told him that it could be done with $15,000 or $20,000, and he promised the money should be forthcoming. But he soon after changed his tactics and sent the money to Indiana, giving West Virginia but $2,000 Now that the result in Indiana and Ohio is so discouraging to the Republicans here, Zach is finding that they do not come down with their assessments so readily as heretofore. They fear that it will be money thrown away, and that by refusing and making much talk over it they will thereby ingratiate themselves with the Democrats and so be able to hold their places when Tilden comes in. There is such a large number who will do this that Zach will hardly dare to carry out his threat of discharging all who refuse the assessment. His agents have been around making preliminary arrangements for taking up the "contributions," as clerks like to term the blackmail. Vouchers for the amount are to be taken, so that the money can be had before the first of the month. These vouchers will be discounted by some of the many usurers here who make it a business to fleece clerks.—Yesterday one of Zach's agents went over to the agricultural department, and notified the chiefs that the assessment book would be around the first of next week. To the surprise of Zach's men the chiefs replied that the book might be brought around as often as its carriers might choose, but that they would not put down one cent. This was a dampener, and was of course carried to Zach, who is considering what plan he will pursue in treatment of these agricultural rebels.—Another agent called on Smith, who has charge of the government bouquet factories, and received a most decided and emphatic refusal to give any more money for political purposes. The agents returned to Zach, and further proceedings have been postponed until next week. Meantime Zach is considerably demoralized, and will be compelled to take advice before proceeding with what is now a promising scheme for reimbursing his political exchequer.

Bladen County Canvass.

Hon. E. W. Kerr, together with the county candidates and others, will address the people of Bladen county at the following times and places:

Hollow	"	27
White's Hill	"	28
Bladenboro	"	30
Abbottsburg	"	31
Brown Marsh	Nov.	1
Clark's Mills	"	2
Carver's Creek	"	3
Elizabethtown	"	4

"Blue Jeans Jimmy"—What Sort of a Man He is.

The Governor elect of Indiana, the man who destroyed Hayes' last hope of the Presidency is thus described:

Hon. James D. Williams—"Blue Jeans," as he is called—has a strong hold on the affections of the people, and his appearance on the stump has strengthened this feeling everywhere. Mr. Williams is an honest, inteligent and popular citizen of Knox county. He is a practical farmer, being the owner of the largest and best farm in the State, and his identification with the farming interest is further shown by the fact that he has been President of the State Board of Agriculture for several years. He was elected to Congress the first time two years ago by a handsome majority, and although a new member he at once became distinguished for his economy, his position as Chairman of the Committee on Accounts enabling him to save thousands of dollars to the Government. When the Democratic House first assembled, the late Speaker Kerr overheard a conversation between the new Sergeant-at-Arms and his Republican predecessor, in which the latter advised the former to use his influence to get an easy and generous man at the head of the Committee on Accounts, otherwise he might have some difficulty in obtaining the numerous extras, such as pen-knives, corkscrews, perfumery fancy stationery, etc., which are so lavishly distributed among Congressmen. Speaker Kerr at once comprehended the situation, and he set out upon a search for the most economical member of the House for the purpose of putting him at the head of the Committee on Accounts, thus checkmating any designs which might be concocted for wasting the people's money. "Blue Jeans" Williams was the man selected for the position, and Speaker Kerr's good judgment was proven at the close of the session, when the accounts showed that Mr. Williams had saved upwards of $50,000 of the contingent fund of the House. In fact, Mr. Williams showed himself to be economical almost to the extent of being parsimonious; but he recognized the fact that the sufferings of the tax-ridden people ought to be relieved before catering to the extravagant notions of Congressmen.

In personal appearance Mr. Williams is somewhat uncouth, but it is to this very fact that he owes so much of his popularity with the common people. He is upwards of six feet in height, rather slight of form, and his stooping shoulders give evidence of hard manual labor in his fertile meadows in the Wabash Valley. He always wears Kentucky blue jeans, and his resemblance to Abraham Lincoln is marked.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Major Engelhard in the Mountains

Our candidate for Secretary of State is doing good work in the mountain counties. Everywhere he has had good and sometimes large crowds. He has been into the radical strongholds and came out advantageously at every point. His western canvass, when completed, will have included the principal counties west of the ridge, where we are informed he has done the most effective work of the campaign. In Mitchell county Major Engelhard spoke at three points, Bakersville, Grassy creek and Big Rock creek; at Cane river, in Yancey, and Kelsey's store, Ivy, in Madison, at all of which places he had large crowds and much good was done. At Grassy creek, in Mitchell, three brothers, heretofore republicans, declared for the democratic ticket, and one old gentleman, a prominent republican, also gave in his adhesion, declaring to the crowd that he had never had the truth told him before.

Big Rock creek, in Mitchell, gave Caldwell 85 and Merrimon 2 votes. No democrat had made a speech there since the war, and it was said none could be made there. But Major Engelhard, with Major A. M. Erwin, of McDowell, who has accompanied him and rendered our candidate for Secretary of State invaluable service, concluded they would try it anyhow, and they spoke there to nearly every voter in the township, all of whom, except the very old and very young, were either Confederate deserters or federal soldiers, and many of them Kirk's men. The very best attention was paid and we gained at least 25 votes in that township.

Our prospects are very fine throughout all the mountain counties. Our gains in Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Buncombe, Mitchell, Yancey and Madison will average from 250 to 300 to the county.

Major Engelhard is in Jackson, and Swain this week. Next week he will be in Graham, Cherokee and Macon again. In many of the counties he has canvassed he has spoken three times, and seldom less than twice.

Our next secretary of state has made a thorough and telling canvass of the western counties, and in not a single one has he failed to make votes for the state ticket. We shall gain largely on the Merrimon vote in every county west of Salisbury.

(From the Farmville Mercury)

A Slaveholder Nominated for Governor of New York

The South has alleged that the Northern states never adopted abolition views until they had sold all their slaves and had found that there was no money to be made by trading in negroes.

The party of great moral ideas and general public stealing which has so long groaned over Southern depravity appears to have no sympathy with abolition except for political purposes.

Some extra ordinary disclosures have recently been made respecting E. D. Mrogan republican nominee for governor of New York, which are especially edifying just now. A reporter has interviewed Don Isidor Morales, of Cuba, with the following result.

"Do you know of any one in New York owning slaves in the West Indies?"

"Yes. E. D. Morgan, republican candidate for governor, owns a number, who are branded on the left shoulder with his initials, E. D. M."

"How did Morgan become possessed of these slaves?"

"By foreclosing upon planters who owed him large sums of money and owing to the war in Cuba, were not able to pay, and so Morgan took possession of both plantations, slaves, crop and all."

"Is Morgan now running these plantations?"

"Yes, and working the slaves, as I understand, at a very fair profit; in fact making a good deal of money out of them."

While nobody in the south has any idea of restoring slavery, we see that the great republican leader, E. D. Morgan, actually owns slaves at this moment and brands them with his initials, E. D. M." No wonder that the Rev. Dr. Dungee and other intelligent negroes decline to act any longer with a party which on the one hand devises Freedmen's bank swindles and on the other nominates slaveholders for high office.

The Kitchen Organ has told the truth for once. It said on the morning of the election: The Hoosiers will speak in no uncertain tones to-day in behalf of good government and true reform.

LET EVERYBODY READ THIS.

We sincerely trust that our readers will give their serious attention to the following acts and utterances of prominent Radicals, in order that out of its own mouth the negro party may be condemned. No where do we know of a more complete or a more truthful history of that party or one more perfectly consistent with itself, during so many years, than is to be found in the utterances of its prominent men from its formation to the present day.

In 1868 the women of the State were insulted by advice from the Central State organ and chosen mouth-piece of the party to Radical canvassers to throw their arms around them when their husbands were not about. In 1868 the white people were threatened openly with starvation and destruction of their homes from the vengeance of negroes. In 1869 the Radical Governor claimed the power to suspend all laws at his own pleasure, and in 1870 he did so suspend all laws at his own will and pleasure. In 1839 the bill was passed under which the State was filled with spies, who dogged men's footsteps on the streets of Wilmington and elsewhere in the State. In 1870 the infamous Shoffner bill was passed, empowering the Governor to declare every county in North Carolina in a state of insurrection. It was under this bill and in this year that the Holden-Kirk war was carried on and the Radical Governor asked the Radical Congress to authorize the Radical President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* so that men might be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot, and it was in this year that Holden the Radical Governor declared that if any bodily harm came to him, "certain leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death."

During all this time Judge Settle sustained Holden and supported his administration when his name to a "little piece of paper," as he contemptuously calls the great writ of *Habeas Corpus*, would in an instant have restored law and order. In 1871 Judge Settle and the other members of the Supreme Court solemnly declared from the bench that the action they took in those times, the action that sustained Holden and enabled him to carry on the Kirk war, was right and proper. In 1872 the Radical Convention of the State, of which Judge Settle was a member, formally endorsed and sustained Holden and his administration and the Kirk war, even after he had been driven in shame and disgrace from his high office for those very crimes. And to-day we find, that same Thomas Settle, the candidate of that party for Governor, John Pool, the instigator of the war, its Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mc Lindsay, the pirate, its candidate for Congress and Holden its chief counsellor and official adviser.

Since the world began, no party has ever thought, spoken or acted so much villainy and infamy as the Radical party. Don't fail to read a single one of the following utterances if you wish to know the true inwardness of Radicalism and of Radicals:

1868.

"But wherever else you work don't forget to work among the women, * * * Go after the women then. * * And don't hesitate to throw your arms around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around, and give them a good——. They all like it. * * * Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreciated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scallawags and carpet baggers don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State, to look after the women."—*Raleigh Standard.*

"Did it ever occur to you, ye gentlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services; kindness and protection,—did it never occur to you that these same people who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them, merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it ever occur to you, that if you kill their children with hunger they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may determine that you shall have no shelter.—*Tod. R. Caldwell.*

869.

"The Governor has power to suspend all civil law as it was suspended in 1865."—*W. W. Holden.*

The Spy Rill was passed in this year.

The Shofner Bill was introduced into the Legislature. In advocating this bill Radical Senator Cook, from Johnston county, said it ought to pass, because if it became a law men accused "could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot."

The painting or disguise act was passed this year.

1870.

"If Congress would authorize the suspension, by the President, of the writ of *Habeas Corpas* in certain localities, and if criminals could be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot we would soon have peace and order throughout all this country."—*W. W. Holden.*

John Pool proposed to put into the service a desperado named McLindsey, who would raise a company that "would give Governor Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again;" and suggested that the Governor (Holden) should follow the example of Governor Clayton of Arkansas, "who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military court."—*E. C. Badger's sworn testimony.*

"If he (Governor Holden (is ever personally menaced his friends will resent it and punish the man or men who may do it—if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will instantly put to death. The Governor's mind is made up."—*Raleigh Standard.*

1872.

"Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen."—*Neill McKay.*

1874.

The pretension that any person or class may be prevented from resorting to a public place whose doors are open to all but them, and denied to them only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning.—*Judge D. L. Russell.*

And therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools,

The theory of human equality cannot be taught in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people, I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy.—*Senator Boutwell.*

By the treachery of Republican members of Congress, elected in large part by colored voters, the negro is continued an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes it to himself to use that ballot in punishing the treachery of the men whose treason to professed principles leaves him a victim to negro hate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called Republicans who on Saturday night last voted against the Civil Rights bill will be regarded as so many indorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry nor by intimidation. DEFEAT EVERY PRETENDED REPUBLICAN WHO VOTED AGAINTT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. —*Fred. Douglas, negro President of Freedmen's Savings Bank.*

We want the Civil Rights bill passed and enforced, and in the name of our dead soldiers we demand its passage. We demand that our wives and daughters shall ride in what vehicles they please, when and where they please, so long as they pay for the privilege. We demand that our children shall be admitted to the common schools of the country, and I want it shown to inflated white men that the colored man's blood is not inferior to the white man's blood. * * * We demand in the name of our dead colored soldiers that there be given to us complete and constant equality everywhere. Then we will exercise our judgment where we will go, when we will go, and how far we shall go, if we are able to bear the expense. When we pay for a berth in a Pullman sleeping car we do not want to be shoved into a Jim Crow car. When we pay for a room at the Arlington Hotel we want to go there. Let our institutions be broad and deep; let us be masters of liberty on this continent.—*John M Langston, negro, President of Howard University.*

There is no more signal error than the supposition that the defeat of this bill tends to settle anything.

The bill now goes over, perhaps, to another session, but it will constantly reappear until the engagement of the country is fulfilled.—*Harper's Weekly.*

1876.

"You fiends of hell, you hell hounds, you infernal fiends of hell"—*Settle to the people of Jonesboro.*

"A bloody shirt campaign with money and Indiana is safe.—*Kilpatrick's letter.*

"*Resolved*, That any negro who would vote Democratic ticket should be hunted up and killed."—*Resolution of Radical meeting of Sept. 21st.*

Ordinance to Submit the Amendments to the People.

A Bill to Be Entitled an Ordinance to Submit to the People the Amendments to the Constitution Adopted by this Convention.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention at any time during its session, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, as a whole, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. That every person entitled to vote under the existing Constitution and laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote for the ratification or rejection of said amendments; those who wish a ratification of the amendments voting with a printed or written ticket, "Ratification," those of a contrary opinion, "Rejection." That said election shall be held, and said qualified electors shall vote, at the usual places of voting in the several counties of this State; and that said election shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations, and under the same pains and penalties as are now required and prescribed by law, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. That the returns of the whole vote cast for the ratification and for the rejection of said amendments, shall be made by the sheriffs of the several counties to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, at Raleigh, within thirty days after the election: *Provided*, That if the office of Chief Justice shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, the said returns shall in like manner be made to the Attorney General of the State; and the returns of said votes shall, within ten days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the said Chief Justice, or Attorney General in case of the vacancy in the said office of Chief Justice, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

SEC. 3. That if, upon such canvass, it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the ratification of the amendments, then the said amendments to the Constitution shall constitute a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall take effect as such on the first day of January, A D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and thereupon the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on said amendments, as enrolled by this Convention, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North Carolina. The Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendments so enrolled, with the certificates aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary of the State aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That said amendments to the Constitution, after being duly enrolled and properly authenticated, shall be deposited by the Secretary of this Convention in the office of the Secretary of State for safe keeping; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Convention and the Public Auditor to have printed, in pamphlet form, on or before the first day of January next, the said amendments, with the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, together with a copy of the Constitution, as it will read as proposed to be amended, one hundred thousand copies, of which one hundred copies shall be distributed to each delegate of this Convention, and the remainder among the counties of the State in proportion to population. And the necessary sum be and is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of said publication and distribution.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification.

The Law Regarding the Duties of U. S. Supervisors of Registration and Election.

For the information of our readers and of the public generally as well as the Supervisors of Registration and Election, to be appointed at the Special Term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held in Raleigh on the 20th inst., we publish the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to their powers and duties, &c.:

SEC. 2011. Whenever in any city or town having upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, there are two citizens thereof, or whenever in any county or parish, in any congressional district, there are ten citizens thereof, of good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for any election for Representatives or Delegates in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, may make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town, county or parish is situated, their desire to have such registration, or such election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, the judge, within not less than ten days prior to the registration, if one there be, or, if no registration be required, within not less than ten days prior to the election, shall open the circuit court at the most convenient point in the district.

SEC. 2012. The court, when so opened by the judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the judge, and under the seal of the court, for each election district or voting precinct in the congressional district, as may have applied in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and to revoke, change, or renew such appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of the city or town, or election district or voting precinct in the county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election.

SEC. 2016. The supervisors of election, so appointed, are authorized and required to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered would be entitled to vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered as they may deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section two thousand and twenty-six, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance upon the duty herein prescribed, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their signature to each page of the original list, and of each copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may be received, entered or registered, and in such manner as will, in their judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom, or addition thereto of any name.

SEC. 2017. The supervisors of election are authorized and required to attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at such elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, may doubt; to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all votes polled wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether the certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry-lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept.

SEC. 2018. To the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the supervisors of election are, and each of them is required to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the endorsement on the ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand and twenty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judical district in which the city or town wherein they may serve, acts, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry-list, and any all copies thereof and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the supervisors of the election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made and attached, in order that the facts may become known.

SEC. 2019. The better to enable the supervisors of election to discharge their duties, they are authorized and directed in their respective election districts or voting precincts, on the day of registration, on the day when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot-boxes, as will, in their judgment, best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position, in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots, as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided herein, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns and statements has been wholly completed.

SEC. 2020. When in any election district or voting precinct in any city or town, for which there have been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, the supervisors of election are not allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any person, all the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by law, the supervisors of election shall make prompt report, under oath, within ten days after the day of election to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand twenty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they served, acts, of the manner and means by which they were not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed herein. And upon receiving any such report, the chief supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officially as a commissioner of the circuit court, shall forthwith examine into all the facts; and he will have power to subpœna and compel the attendance before him of any witness, and to administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and, prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such Representative or Delegate was voted for, he shall file with the clerk of the House of Representatives all the evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

SEC. 2023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge or court of the United States for examination of the offences alleged against him; and such commissioner, judge or court shall proceed or respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

SEC. No person shall be appointed a supervisor of election or a deputy marshal, under the preceding provisions, who is not at the time of his appointment, a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

SEC. 2029. The supervisors of election appointed for any county or parish in any congressional district, at the instance of ten citizens, as provided in section two thousand and eleven, shall have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina, adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, on 14th June, 1876.

WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complet control of the government in all its departments, and by its disregard of Constitutional limitations; by its unequal and oppressive taxation; by its extravagant and wasteful expenditures by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its official corruption pervading all branches of administration—has brought disgrace upon our government and unparalleled distress upon our people: therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State.

Resolved 3. That notwithstanding our repeated disappointments and impoverished condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H Thomas and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Point Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinished railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and of such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determinated and united effort, to relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold honesty to be the first and highest qualification for office.

Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

The organization of the Executive Committee was perfected on Friday by the appointment of committeemen for the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts. The full list is appended herewith:

State Central Executive Committee—W R Cox, chairman; R H Battle, Jr, C M Busbee, Seaton Gales, Samuel A Ashe, Geo H Snow, W N H Smith.

From First District—W D Pruden of Chowan, James E Shepherd of Beaufort, E C Yellowley of Pitt, Moses Gilliam of Bertie.

From Second District—A J Galloway of Wayne, R B Peebles of Northampton, J S Long of Craven, W J Green of Warren.

From Third District—Joseph A Worth of Cumberland, C Tate Murphy of Sampson, J N Stallings of Duplin, D S Cowan of Brunswick.

From Fourth District—Henry A London, Jr, of Chatham, J S Amis of Granville, J W Vick of Johnston, Thomas Webb of Orange.

From Fifth District—Hon D S Reid of Rockingham, Jas T Morehead of Guilford, Jas A Graham of Alamance, C T Lowe of Davidson.

From Sixth District—H C Jones of Mecklenburg, E R Liles of Anson, Wm Stowe of Gaston, Jas T LeGrand of Richmond.

From Seventh District—W H H Cowles of Wilkes, J G Marler of Yadkin, G M Mathes of Forsythe, Kerr Craige of Rowan.

From Eighth District—G M Whiteside of Rutherford, R M Furman of Buncombe, J W Wilson of Burke, W B Ferguson of Haywood.

Col. Cameron—The Hillsboro Recorder.

TO MY FRIENDS:—Having severed my connection with the Daily News, with which I have been associated for the past eighteen months, I hereby notify all my old friends that I shall devote myself exclusively to the Hillsboro Recorder, the publication of which has, meantime, been conducted by myself, and never intermitted. The Recorder is the oldest paper in the State; is a democratic organ of the most unflinching type; was the earliest advocate for constitutional reform, and is now the most ardent supporter of the measures of the late Constitutional Convention.

Its age is a guarantee of its future existence. And the pleasant relations formed with the public through the columns of the News encourage the hope that new friends will not drop off.

I offer the Recorder at $1 50 a year. All disposed to subscribe will address me at Hillsboro, N C. J. D. CAMERON.

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On and after Sunday, June 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS & PASSENGER (Daily).

Leave Wilmington	6.30 P. M
" Florence	11.20 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.00 A. M
" " Augusta	9.00 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.30 P. M
" Columbia	9.50 P. M
" Florence	2.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.33 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Florence will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

DAY THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.30 P. M
" Florence	3.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	10.10 A. M
Leave Columbia	4.30 P. M
" Florence	4.0 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	2.35 P. M

Passengers for Columbia, Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

june 1-tf.

WILMINGTON & W